JULY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3242.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1792.

AUTHENTIC.

A CONSTITUTION, *Or Form of Government for the State of* KENTUCKY.

WE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION FOR ITS GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. THE powers of government shall be divided into 3 distinct departments, each of them to be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another.

Sec. 2. No person or collection of persons being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances herein after expressly permitted.

Sec. 3. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. The Representatives shall be chosen annually, by the qualified electors of each county respectively on the first Tuesday in May; but the several elections may be continued for three days, if, in the opinion of the presiding officer or officers it shall be necessary, and no longer.

Sec. 5. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained the age of 24 years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state 2 years next preceding his election, and the last 6 months thereof an inhabitant of the county in which he may be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state.

Sec. 6. Within 2 years after the first meeting of the general assembly and within every subsequent term of 4 years, an enumeration of the free male inhabitants above 21 years of age, shall be made in such a manner as may be directed by law. The number of representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years in each, and shall never be less than 40 nor greater than 100; but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative agreeable to the ratio which shall then be established.

Sec. 7. The Senators shall be chosen for four years.

Sec. 8. Until the first enumeration be made, the Senate shall consist of 11 members, and thereafter for every 4 members added to the House of Representatives, one member shall be added to the Senate.

Sec. 9. In chusing the Senate, one member at least shall be elected from each county, until the number of counties is equal to the number of Senators; after which, when a new county is made, it shall, as to the choice of the Senators, be considered as being a part of the county or counties from which it shall have been taken.

Sec. 10. The Senate shall be chosen in the following manner: All persons qualified to vote for representatives, shall on the first Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every 4th year for ever thereafter, at the place appointed by law for chusing representatives, elect by ballot, by a majority of votes as many persons as they are entitled to have for representatives for their respective counties, to be electors of the Senate.

Sec. 11. No person shall be chosen an elector, who shall not have resided in the state three years next before his election, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty seven years.

Sec. 12. The electors of the Senate, shall meet at such place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature; on the third Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every fourth year for ever thereafter; and they or a majority of them so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot as Senators, men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above twenty seven years of age, who shall have been residents of the state above two whole years next preceding the election. If on the ballot two or more persons shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined by the first ballot, then the electors shall again ballot before they separate, in which they shall be confined to the persons, who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number, and they who shall have the greatest number in their favour on the second ballot, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if on the second ballot an equal number shall still be in favour of two or more persons, then the election shall be determined by lot, between those who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors shall be certified under their hands, and returned to the secretary for the time being; to whom shall also be made by the proper officers, returns of the persons chosen as electors in the respective counties.

Sec. 13. The electors of senators shall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their own body—and on a contested election, shall admit to a seat as an elector, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favour.

Sec. 14. The electors, immediately on their meeting and before they proceed to the election of Senators, shall take an oath or make affirmation of fidelity to this state, and also an oath or affirmation to elect without favour, affection, partiality or prejudice, such person for governor and such persons for senators, as they in their judgement and conscience, believe best qualified for the respective offices.

Sec. 15. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this state of any senator, the senate shall immediately thereupon or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are herein directed to chuse senators, another person in his place, for the residue of the said term of four years.

Sec. 16. The general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in November in every year, 'till the time of their meeting shall be altered by the legislature, unless sooner convened by the governor.

Sec. 17. Each house shall chuse its speaker and other officers, and the senate shall also chuse a speaker pro tempore, when their speaker shall exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 18. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members; contested elections, shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated, in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

Sec. 19. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 20. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them weekly, except such parts of them as may require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 21. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 22. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 23. The members of the General Assembly, and electors of the Senate, shall receive from the public treasury, a compensation for their services, which for the present shall be six shillings a day during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the legislature, and the place for chusing the Senators; but the same may be increased or diminished by law, if circumstances shall require it, but no alteration shall be made, to take effect during the existence of the legislature which shall make such alteration. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of the respective houses, and at the place for chusing Senators, and in going to and returning from the same; And for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 24. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, or for one year afterwards, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the time such Senator or Representative was in office: Provided that no member of the first legislature which shall be assembled under this constitution, shall be precluded from being appointed to any office which may have been created, during his time of service in the said Legislature; and no minister of religious societies, member of Congress or other person holding any office of profit under the United States or this commonwealth, except attorneys at law, justices of the peace, militia officers and Coroners, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance to act as a minister, in Congress or in office.

Sec. 25. When vacancies happen in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 26. All bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Sec. 27. Each Senator, Representative and Sheriff, shall, before he be permitted to act as such, take an oath or make affirmation, that he hath not directly or indirectly, given or promised any bribe or treat to procure his election to the said office: and every person shall be disqualified from serving as a senator, Representative or Sheriff, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat, or canvassed for the said office.

Sec. 28. Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor, if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall be a law: but in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 29. Every resolution, order or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. THE supreme executive power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a governor.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the Senate, at the same time, at the same place, and in the same manner that they are herein directed to elect Senators, and the said electors shall make return of their proceedings in the choice of a governor, to the Secretary for the time being.

Sec. 3. The governor shall hold his office during four years from the first day of June next ensuing his election.

Sec. 4. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this state at least two years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or this State.

Sec. 5. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 6. The governor shall at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 7. He shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers, whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law: and whose appointment are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the country or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

Sec. 9. The governor shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 10. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; in cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in whom the power of pardoning shall be vested.

Sec. 11. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 12. He shall from time to time give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge expedient.

Sec. 13. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper not exceeding four months.

Sec. 14. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 15. In case of the death or resignation of the governor, or of his removal from office, the speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of governor, until another shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 16. An attorney general shall be appointed and commissioned during good behaviour; he shall appear for the commonwealth in all criminal prosecutions, and in all civil cases, in which the commonwealth shall be interested, in any of the superior courts; shall give his opinion when called upon for that purpose, by either branch of the legislature or by the executive, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

Sec. 17. A secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the governor's continuance in office, if he so long shall behave himself well, he shall keep a fair register of, and attest all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. In elections by the citizens, all free male citizens of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the state two years, or the country in which they offer to vote one year next before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector, but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

Sec. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. THE House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. THE Judicial power of this commonwealth both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall be stiled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish.

Sec. 2. The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. They shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 3. The supreme court shall have original & final jurisdiction in all cases respecting the titles to land under the present land laws of Virginia, including those which may be depending in the present Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the time of establishing the said Supreme court; and in all cases concerning contracts for land prior to the establishing of those titles. And the said court shall have power to hear and determine the same in a summary way, and to direct the mode of bringing the same to a hearing, so as to enable them to do right and justice to the parties, with as little delay and at as small an expence as the nature of the business will allow; but the said court shall, in all such cases oblige the parties to state the material parts of their complaint and defence in writing; and shall on the conclusion of every cause, state on the records, the whole merits of the case, the questions arising therefrom, the opinions of the court thereupon, and a summary of the reasons in support of those opinions.

Sec. 4. And it shall be the duty of each judge of the Supreme court, present at the hearing of any such cause, and differing from a majority of the court, to deliver his opinion in writing, to be entered as aforesaid; and each judge shall deliver his opinion in open court. And the said court shall have power on the determination of any such case, to award the legal costs against either party, or to divide the same among the different parties, as to them shall seem just and right. And the said court shall have full power to take such steps as they may think proper, to perpetuate testimony in all cases concerning such titles. Provided, That a jury shall always be impanneled for the finding of such facts as are not agreed by the parties; unless the parties or their attornies, shall wave their right of trial by jury, and refer the matter of fact to the decision of the court. Provided also, That the legislature may whenever they may think it expedient, pass an act or acts to regulate the mode of proceedings in such cases, or to take away entirely the original jurisdiction hereby given to the said court, in such cases.

Sec. 5. In all other cases the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the legislature shall make; and the legislature may from time to time vest in the supreme and inferior courts, or either of them, such powers both in law and equity, as they shall judge proper and necessary, for the due administration of justice.

Sec. 6. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in each county, they shall be commissioned during good beha-

vicour, but may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the legislature.

Sec. 7. The judges shall by virtue of their office be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be, "The Commonwealth of KENTUCKY," all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. SHERIFFS and Coroners, shall at the times and places of elections of representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county, qualified to vote for representatives. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices, shall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The free-men of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sec. 3. The field and staff officers of the militia shall be appointed by the governor except the battalion staff officers who shall be appointed by the field officers of each battalion respectively.

Sec. 4. The officers of companies shall be chosen by the persons enrolled in the list of each company, and the whole shall be commissioned during good behaviour, and during their residence in the bounds of the battalion or company to which they shall be appointed.

Sec. 5 Each court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office during good behavior; but no person shall be appointed clerk, only pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the judges of the court of Appeals, that he hath been examined by their clerk in their presence, and under their direction, and that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behaviour, by the court of appeals only, who shall be judges of the fact as well as of the law. Two thirds of the members present must concur in the sentence.

Sec 6 All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Kentucky, and be sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

Sec 7. The state treasurer shall be appointed annually by the joint ballot of both houses.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will be faithful and true to the commonwealth of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute to the best of my abilities the office of according to law."

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. Treason against the commonwealth, shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

Sec. 2 Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage, those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage, shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practices.

Sec 3 No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law, nor shall any appropriations of money for the support of an army, be made for a longer term than one year, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published annually.

Sec 4. The legislature shall direct by law, in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the commonwealth.

Sec 5 The manner of administring the oath or affirmation shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent, and shall be esteemed by the legislature the most solemn appeal to God.

Sec. 6. All laws now in force in the State of Virginia, not inconsistent with this constitution which are of a general nature, and not local to the eastern part of that state, shall be in force in this state, until they shall be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 7. The compact with the state of Virginia, subject to such alterations as may be made therein agreeably to the mode prescribed by the said compact, shall be considered as a part of this constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state, from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state. That they shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a charge to the county in which they reside. They shall have full power to prevent slaves being brought into this state as merchandize. They shall have full power to prevent any slaves being brought into this state from a foreign country, and to prevent those from being brought into this state, who have been since the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine: or may hereafter be imported into any of the United States from a foreign country. And they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary, to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provision, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and in case of their neglect, or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of their owners.

[Remainder in our next.]

BOSTON, June 13.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 29, 1792, the following Communications and Donations were received.

Thermometrical and Barometrical observations, for the year 1791, made at York. By Daniel Sewall.

A method for finding areas, by Elizur Wright, A. M. drawn up at the request of Ezra Styles, and presented by him.

Variation of the magnetick needle, observed at Cambridge, from January 15, to May 9, 1792. By Stephen Sewall.

The description of a steel yard, designed to correct the errors, to which the common kinds are liable. By Benjamin Dearborn.

Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1791, vol. 81, transmitted by George Erving.

History of New-Hampshire, 2d and 3d vols. presented by the author, Jeremy Belknap.

A sea porcupine, a tricker fish, a flamingo's wing, an ostrich's egg-shell, a large horn from the coast of Africa, a war-club used by the Hottentots, and several pieces of coral, and a large centipede, presented by James Tate.

The skin of a snake, 9½ feet in length, presented by Capt. Ingraham.

Memoirs of the Academy Royal of Sciences of Turin, vol. 4th, presented by the president of the American academy.

An impression of the plate of the death of the late earl of Chatham, presented by John S. Copley.

Of Banks.

The New Union Bank bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, is predicated on the best banking principles, and must tend greatly to promote the several interests of this commonwealth. On that article which respects the establishment of branches, we cannot refrain inserting the observations of Mr. Martin, member from North-Yarmouth, who moved the establishment of one at Portland. Among a variety of reasons in support of his motion, he mentioned that in that part of the commonwealth sums of money were kept useless in private hands, for months, by many persons who traded at Boston, for considerable sums, and others who have imposts and excise to pay on certain days, and dare not part with it lest they be disappointed in the receipt of cash, and when the day of payment arrived to discharge their bonds at the custom house, they should be unprepared, and, of course, suffer severely; whereas, if a branch was there established, cash would ever be in circulation and a man of credit might not fear the necessary assistance in every case of exigence.—Another forcible reason was, that as the bill excluded the seaports from borrowing money on lands or houses, although it offered it to the inland country, it was evident such a port of trade as Portland, ought to partake of the benefits in part with Boston—especially when Portland, and the whole eastern country, are the means of much benefit to the metropolis. Branches are to be established by the act at Salem, Portland, and Worcester.

Captain Daniel Shays, who a few years since commanded the body of insurgents which shook this commonwealth to its centre—and whose proceedings had great effect in producing our national government—is now confined in prison at Worcester, for debt. The Captain is a man of spirit, and we are assured by those who know, that he took the command of the insurgents, merely to prevent the excesses which are ever committed by armed men, who feel no principle of subordination—It cannot therefore be an impeachment on patriotism or federalism, and surely not on benevolence, to propose a subscription to extricate him from his "durance vile."

HARTFORD, June 25.

The contest in New-York respecting the election of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, is already become very serious and interesting. We presume therefore our readers will be pleased with a short state of the controversy.

By the law of that state regulating elections, the votes of the freeholders are to be delivered, by the supervisors of the several towns, to the sheriff of the county, and by him put into a box, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of the state.

The votes of Tioga county were duly taken, put in a box and committed to the sheriff's deputy to be carried to New-York. The deputy was taken sick on the road, and the box was sent forward to the secretary's office by another person, and delivered at the office. The committee for canvassing the votes made a question, whether these votes were delivered into the office, agreeably to the words of the law and ought to be canvassed. They determined that they ought not to be canvassed and rejected them.

The votes of Clinton county were also duly taken, and put in a box, but the sheriff committed the box to another person, without a written deputation, who duly delivered the box to the Secretary, and made oath that he received the box in the same state from the sheriff. The question raised by the committee was whether a sheriff, in this case, could make a deputy by parol, and whether these votes so delivered could, according to the law, be received and canvassed! The committee rejected them.

The votes of Otsego county were also taken, but there was, the committee suppose, no sheriff in commission who could at that time take charge of the box. The sheriffs commission, in that state runs for one year only. The former sheriff, Mr. Smith, had notified the Governor, that he should decline serving another year, and his commission expired on the 17th of February. On the 30th of March, a Mr. Gilbert was appointed sheriff, and his commission was soon after made out and sent forward, but did not arrive, at least Mr. Gilbert did not receive it, nor did he take the necessary oaths, till the election had been past ten or twelve days. Mr. Gilbert therefore could not act as sheriff, till he was duly qualified. This being the case the old sheriff, tho' his commission had expired, before the election, which was the last of April or first of May, received the votes from the Supervisors, put them into a box, and conveyed them to the Secretary's office, before the new sheriff was qualified. The question whether these votes could be received, was warmly agitated—the opinions of the most eminent lawyers were taken on the subject; Mr. Burr's opinion was the votes could not be received; Mr. Jones, Mr. King, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Troup, and several other gentlemen, were clearly of opinion, the votes ought to be received. Finally a majority of the committee determined, acccording to the single solitary opinion of Mr. Burr, and rejected the votes. The minority of the committee dissented, and have published the reasons of their dissent. In consequence of the rejection of the votes of three counties, Mr. Clinton is declared Governor, with a majority, as we learn, of about one hundred and eighty votes.* Whereas it is known, had the whole been counted, Mr. Jay would have had a majority of at least five hundred votes.

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In consequence of this decision, the state of New-York appears to be in a ferment. Meetings are held, and warm spirited resolves against the decision are entered into and published. What the event will be is uncertain; we hope however, that if the proceedings of the committee are illegal, redress will be obtained without violent measures.

Philadelphia, July 4.

Extract of a letter from England, dated March 26, 1792.

"The increasing prosperity of the United States has buoyed up their funds to an astonishing pitch; and there seems every reason to expect, that they will continue to advance still higher, as their national debt appears to be in a train of being liquidated, and finally *extinguished.* It is the wonder of many—they do not establish a respectable bank in London, for transacting business in their funds, and for regulating payment of dividends. This would doubtless encourage many English adventurers to invest a part of their property on such promising security and high interest.

"Melancholy instances of canine madness have been deplorably frequent, and the disease at present still reigns, it seems, in all its terrors, in Suffolk."

On the 27th ult. Captain Stake's troop of light dragoons, consisting of eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, marched from Reading to Pittsburg—The composition of officers and men belonging to this troop are excellent—they are well mounted, and perfectly equipped—It is not to be doubted that, under favorable circumstances, they will render honor to themselves, and their country, whenever they shall be called into action.

Sunday last will be remarkable in the history of the climate of Pennsylvania.

At two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the thermometer stood at ninety-one degrees in the shade; there was at the same time a strong breeze of wind from the north west.

About half after three, heavy clouds began to rise from the north and north-west, and immediately commenced a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted for near fifteen minutes, with astonishing violence.

One of the large windows of Christ-Church was blown into the isle, which tho' it was during the time of divine service, did no injury to any of the congregation. Several houses were unroofed and many stacks of chimneys blown down.

The river exhibited a most awful scene, the vessels in the harbour were tossed to and fro in every direction, and many were overset. A Brig was driven on the bar and remains there aground; and a fine ship lying near Vine street, was forced from her moorings and overset—fortunately she had in no ballast; she drifted on her beam ends with the tide about a mile down the river, and then got aground; it is to be hoped she will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Throughout the whole of this furious tempest, we have heard of no lives being lost except a boy, who was drowned by the oversetting of one of the boats.

We further learn, that a boat from this city to the Jersey shore was overset within fifty rods of Samuel Cowper's wharf. There were in the boat Captain Scott, Mr. Blake his wife and four small children, a young woman, and Mr. Betis, in all nine persons, none of whom could swim but Captain Scott.

The Captain, by the most astonishing and praise worthy exertions, was able, providentially, to save them all. He swam ashore with one child hanging round his neck, and one on each arm; and he returned to the boat amidst the boisterous waves, raging in a furious and frightful manner, and brought the others, who had with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to land.

For the honor of captain Scott, an old and valiant soldier, a son of Massachusetts, this circumstance should be handed down to posterity.

Those who revere the virtues of the benevolent Howard must ever remember, with veneration, those successful exertions of captain Scott.

Electioneering for seats in the House of Representatives of the United States, under the law providing for an encrease in that branch of the legislature, is begun in Virginia. The Winchester paper of the 18th inst. contains an address to electors from Mr. Robert Rutherford, of Berkley county, an old servant of the public, on the subject.

Articles in the British papers received by the Packet, speaking of the conduct of the English Ministry at the present crisis, insinuate—that they have not only changed their system of a balance, but that they have surrendered all the ancient and established policy of England, and because they have been foiled in undertaking needless armaments, are at length determined to suffer no occasion to provoke them to hostility. They have called out Wolf! Wolf! so long, with needless terror, or with artful design, that they are now afraid to announce a real danger.

BERLIN, April 17.

Since the return of M. de Bischoffswerder, every thing is in motion. Such preparations are now making, as plainly indicate that part of our troops will soon be on the march. All the smiths, wheelwrights, and all people employed on similar occasions, work night and day. The order was renewed yesterday, which prohibits the admission of any foreigners who have been in the French service. The officers have orders to make the strictest enquiries to prevent factious people from mixing with our troops. The King has granted to the French General Haymann, a pension of 2000 dollars.

VIENNA, April 15.

A body of troops, under the command of General Wallis, is marching into Lower Austria, attended by 21 field pieces, 6 pounders——————two 12 pounders, and 2 mortars; 24 battalions of infantry, and 14 divisions of cavalry, in all 40,830, men and attended by 84 pieces of artillery, six pounders, 12 twelve pounders, and 12 mortars, are on the route for the Netherlands.

PARIS, April 25.

The decrees relative to the sequestration of the estates of the emigrants has been inserted in the registers of the municipality at Paris.

The most positive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Leckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The center army, reinforced with a detachment from that on the north, is to advance towards Luxemburgh. M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons—Van der Mersh has accepted a post in the French army; he acts as MARCHAL DE CAMP.

The emigrants have bespoke 16,000l. tents and other camp equipage. The two millions of livres which they have lately received, are from the King of Prussia.

The Elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the King's ultimatum, sent a courier to Vienna, requesting that the emigrants might be permitted to assemble and to take up arms. It was expected that by the 25th of April, they would be completed, armed, and embodied. The last division of the Brigaw army is arrived at Fribourg. Generals Wallis and Cobourg are in full march at the head of 30 battalions, consisting of 1500 men each.

The Prussians in the duchy of Cleves have received orders to put themselves on a war establishment.

Precautions have been taken that all the troops may be ready, at the same time, to begin a campaign. At Louvaine 12,000 Prussian troops are to be quartered. A great quantity of field pieces, some 36 pounders, are on the road from Malines for Mons. Almost the whole garrison of Brussels is to march towards the frontiers.

The first military operations on our part, will, it is said, be directed against the electorates of Treves and Mayence. The army under M. de la Fayette will be employed in this service. The General is eager d'en Venir aux Mains, with the emigrant princes.

From several parts of the interior of France, the most melancholy news is received. Letters from Nismas, declare, that it is now no longer possible to number the Chateaux which have been pillaged and reduced to ashes. Letters from Perpignan make mention that the houses, shops, &c. have been plundered and demolished by a set of ruffians who, elated by success, attacked churches, &c. overthrow altars, statues, &c.

Arles has been obliged to pay a sum of 80,000 livres, as a ransom. The Marseillois army is daily encreasing; and it is no longer a secret that their object is to erect the Southern Provinces into a republic. The city of Marseilles has advanced them a sum of 100,000 livres.

Yesterday the minister for foreign affairs informed the National Assembly that M. de Semonville, who was appointed by the King minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Turin, has been arrested at Alexandria, on his Journey from Genoa to Turin, by order of his Sardinian majesty, on pretence that he had no passport from the Sardinian government. The court of Turin has issued orders not to permit M. de Semonville to enter Piedmont; and M. d' Hauteville, minister for foreign affairs, has sent a courier to the court of France with dispatches full of complaints against the Ambassador, and saying that it was exceedingly dangerous to suffer him to reside at Turin. He is also accused of having endeavoured to excite tumults. His Sardinian Majesty entreats the King of the French to appoint another Ambassador in his room.

M. de Semonville has written several letters to M. de la Sande, the French secretary of legation, complaining of the outrageous insults offered to the representatives of the French nation.

M. Dumourize then read a copy of the dispatches which he has sent to M. de la Laude. In these dispatches he expresses his astonishment that a French ambassador should be insulted and arrested, while the French rebels who have emigrated are openly protected. He charges expressly the Secretary of legation,

1st. To insist on the revocation of the orders given by the Sardinian government for the arrestation of M. de Semonville. 2d. To demand an explanation within 24 hours. 3d. To go to M. de Semonville, and to present him to his Sardinian Majesty. 4th. If the Court of Turin should not observe the laws of good neighbourhood, to withdraw himself from Turin, and to accompany the French Minister to Genoa.

The tenor of these dispatches was highly applauded.

M Bourgoing, the French ambassador at Madrid, has written to M. Dumourize, and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hostile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the frontiers consists of only 12 or 13,000 men.

COBLENTZ, April 17.

It is said, that yesterday a messenger arrived from M. Dumourier, the French Minister, with dispatches to our elector, requiring him to give an immediate and categorical answer to the question, "Whether the elector does acknowledge the present constitution as the true and only constitution of France, or not?" This question is asked with a threat, that if the elector does not acknowledge the present constitution of France, that nation will oblige him to do it. The same message was sent to Mentz: and in consequence, couriers have been sent to two great Powers.

LONDON, April 26—May 4.

Our last letters from Berlin, state, that 3000 Prussian engineers were then in motion, with a considerable train of artillery; and that orders were issued for 40,000 infantry and six regiments of cavalry to march immediately for the general defence of the empire, from the hostile designs so avowedly declared against it by the King of France, and the National Assembly.

It is reported, that a large body of the Prussian troops are in garrison at Antwerp. The first news of the invasion of the French into the Netherlands will probably bring the King of Prussia forward, for it is certain that both his Majesty and many of the circle of Germany will co-operate with Austria.

The elector of Bavaria has put his army on the footing of war.——All the regiments have received orders to prepare themselves for marching.

It would have been full time enough if the National Assembly had waited till the new king of Hungary had come to some positive measure of hostility against the French, before they had declared war; for as it is, the National Assembly must appear in no other light than that of having declared an offensive war against Germany, merely on the ground of the declared opinion of the king of Hungary, as to the points on which he desired to have the constitution of France amended, though he had actually taken no measure to enforce that opinion by an overt act, except the stationing of part of his military strength might be construed, which would hardly be allowed so long as he refrained from any direct attack on the possessions of France.

Letters received on Saturday by the Flanders mail, are so far interesting in a public light, as they bring us information that the disputes which have so long subsisted in the Netherlands are at length brought to a happy termination.

In a short debate, which occurred on Friday last in the National Assembly of France, after the proposal of war, a sally of one member produced much applause.—"When Francis the first," was read as the name of the king of Hungary, "read," said he, Francis the last, for there will be no more kings of Hungary."

The states of Brabant assembled on the 17th instant, when they agreed to grant the subsidies withheld from the two late Emperors,—and made solemn professions of attachment and submission to their new sovereign. The only boon they asked in return, was the restoration of the five former counsellors of the Council of Brabant, which is to be granted. Van der Noot and Van Eupen are not included in this amnesty. The clergy have likewise professed their attachment to the new king, and on every occasion declaim against the new order of things in France, which they are determined to oppose, lest the French should endeavour to commit the same violation on their property, as they have on the estates of their own clergy. In this moment of invasion, the reconciliation of all parties is a very material point gained, in securing the Netherlands to their lawful sovereign.

The three grand armies of France are in motion, but as yet we do not learn that they have committed any act of hostility—General Brown, a man of great military skill, is to be Commander in chief of the Austrian Army.

It is currently reported, and generally believed, that France has proposed a truce for ten days with Hungary, of which the latter power had accepted. Should this prove true, the war will, in all probability, however blow over.

Our ministry are resolutely determined not to interfere in the meditated war on the continent. As long as the honour and security and true policy of England allow it, they are determined to refrain from all hostility. It is evidently for the interest of the country to remain in peace; but at the same time, it is known to all the world, that this country is prepared for war.—We wish earnestly for a continuance of tranquility, but are prepared for the most resolute and violent attacks of an open enemy.

The ceremony of proclaiming war against the king of Bohemia and Hungary, in compliance with a decree of the National Assembly, sanctioned by the king, has already been observed in most of the principal towns in France. At Calais hostilities were denounced at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday last.

Orders have been actually sent from Paris for a body of troops to march to Dunkirk immediately, and to be reinforced by about 4000 men in garrison there. The situation of Dunkirk is so near, as to be not more than six hours quick march to Ostend, which is so weakly garrisoned, and could not resist any regular attack from a large body of forces. The orders given have been so peremptory to make the greatest dispatch, that we may expect to hear every day of the French troops being in that place. The policy of this attack is evident, and could not be better conceived. The French by taking Ostend, will destroy the nest of privateers which are fitting out there with the greatest alacrity, and must injure the French trade very materially.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Capt. Sills, of the sloop Happy Couple, who arrived here yesterday from North-Carolina, brings the following account.

"That on the 23d inst. nine Frenchmen landed on the beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out immediately for Washington; the one remaining said that they belonged to a French brig, bound from Savanna to France, with 300 hogsheads of tobacco. That on Sunday, the 17th June, they murdered the captain and mate of the brig, and scuttled both her sides; and that on the 24th of June, Capt. Sills, in lat. 35: 20 fell in with the above brig, and which had just been taken possession of by a British schooner, commanded by Capt. Elisha Jones, from Antigua, bound to Edenton, who had put some hands on board and directed her for Norwalk. The brig had five feet water in her hold when boarded by Captain Jones.

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

*** The annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati will be held this Day, the 4th of July, at the State house. The Members are desired to meet precisely at nine o'clock in the morning, at which time and place such Members of the different State's Societies as are in the city will be pleased to give their attendance.

The Society will dine at Mr. Oeller's hotel, dinner on the table precisely at half after three o'clock.

July 4. JOSEPH HOWELL, Secretary.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, about one mile from Righter's ferry, a young dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 20, 1792. ISAAC BOND.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

On Monday, the second instant, in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the subscribers for opening a Canal and Water Communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill was held at the State house, for the purpose of electing a President, Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, and passing such bye-laws as were considered immediately necessary for the regulation of the corporation, when the Rev. Dr. Smith was chosen Chairman of the meeting, William Barton and Charles Heatly Judges of the Election, and Peter Baynton and William Moore Smith, Tellers. On casting up the votes, it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected:

President.
ROBERT MORRIS.

Managers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,	CADWALLADER EVANS, jun.
SAMUEL POWEL,	RICHARD PETERS,
WILLIAM BINGHAM,	WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
JOHN NICHOLSON,	GEORGE CLYMER,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	A. J. DALLAS,
WALTER STEWART,	BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Treasurer.
TENCH FRANCIS.

Secretary.
WILLIAM MOORE SMITH.

Judges of the Election.

WILLIAM BARTON,	CHARLES HEATLY.

GRAY's GARDENS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, and fruits of the season, will be ready for breakfast.

Two tables, one in the Greenhouse and one in the Grove, with 130 covers, furnished with roast beef, rounds, hams, tongues, &c. &c. from morning until night.

The number of bars that will be fixed, and plentifully stocked with liquors of the first quality, the wines, &c. kept in reservoirs of water and ice, iced creams of a great variety, fine cakes, &c. to be furnished, and every exertion made to render the entertainment elegant, by the public's

Very humble Servant,
GEORGE WEED.

Gray's-Ferry, July 2d. 1792.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the sale of the house where he has long resided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-streets, north Third-street, where he continues to sell Looking Glasses of every description, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Business, in the newest and most fashionable style, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Edward Mankin, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the 28th day of July next, for the said creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, 25th June, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet six inches high, and rather slim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waistcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton stockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.

York, June 24, 1792. 5w

Norris Town, July 2, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Daniel Deal, innkeeper, in Plymouth township, on Monday the 23d instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain tract, piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, containing acres; bounded about one mile on the river Schuylkill and by lands late of Samuel Bayard, Esquire, Daniel Deal, and others: on which are erected two stone dwelling houses, one barn, one stone-cutter's shop, two lime kilns, two shad fisheries, one marble quarry, of an excellent quality, &c. The whole in good repair: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Jonathan Colley, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a discharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland June 5, 1792. * 8w.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts situate in Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, seven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Castle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Castle, Hager's-Town and Winchester, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongst which are some excellent meadow, and more can be made. The soil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in surveying in the Genesee country; application for the terms of sale may be made to him, in Ontario county, state of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the subscriber, living in Spruce-street, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well set, and stoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, good shoes, with white metal buckles, and a round castor hat almost new. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if secured in any gaol, so that he may be had again, and reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL MILLER.

IF any of the legal deſcendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their ſiſter, brothers and ſiſter of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the ſtate aforeſaid, they will hear of ſomething greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennſylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joſeph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennſylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and ſow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, pleaſantly ſituated in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing ſprings, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry &c.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d. 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

By Iſaac Smith, eſquire, ſecond Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinſon, of the county of Salem, who claims againſt Joſeph Dickinſon, of the ſame place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three meſſuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq; and William Wilſon, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal ſhares or parts, two of the ſaid parts for the ſaid George Dickinſon, and one of the ſaid parts for the ſaid Joſeph Dickinſon, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me at the houſe of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilſon will then be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land and tenements, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," paſſed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

ISAAC SMITH.

2m.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a ſtore compting-houſe, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, ſobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give ſecurity (if neceſſary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and book-keeper in capital houſes of trade in Europe ſeveral years; he would agree to poſt books and ſettle partnerſhip accompts, or tranſact buſineſs, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would aſſiſt as uſher to an Engliſh grammar or mathematical ſchool. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, maſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal free ſchool, between Second and Third, in Union-ſtreet.

N. B. As he has no family he would, upon good terms, become tutor to a few families of note in the country.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 10th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and at the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhall on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to be kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts will be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

April 21 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1, Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and one *ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion-houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground; and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for cash, or ſhort credit. May 29. 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbcſt.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a faſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket has a faſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, ſhop-keeper, that have diſcharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of truſt from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts before the 15th day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcribers. Thoſe who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE of WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1791, a certain John Peter Nagel villainouſly murdered William Leiſy of Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, and afterwards made his eſcape; therefore all perſons are earneſtly requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring to juſtice the baſe violator of the laws. The ſaid John Peter Nagel is a turner by trade, about five feet eight inches high, of a brown complexion, and has black curled hair; he can play on almoſt every muſical inſtrument, and can ſpeak the Engliſh and German languages. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid villain in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

MAGDALEN LEIN.

Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, May 29, 1792. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3243.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1792.

CONSTITUTION,
OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE STATE OF *KENTUCKY*,
[Concluded from laſt week.]

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1. The place for the ſeat of government ſhall be fixed in the following manner——The Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall, during their ſeſſion, which ſhall be held in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, chuſe by ballot, twenty one perſons, from whom the repreſentation from Mercer and Fayette counties then preſent, ſhall alternately ſtrike out one, until the number ſhall be reduced to five, who, or any three of them concurring in opinion, ſhall have power to fix on the place for the ſeat of government, to receive grant from individuals therefor, and to make ſuch conditions with the proprietor or proprietors, of the land ſo pitched on by them, as to them ſhall ſeem right, and ſhall be agreed to by the ſaid proprietor or proprietors; and lay off a town thereon, in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt proper.

Sec. 2. The general aſſembly and the ſupreme courts ſhall within five years, hold their ſeſſions at the place ſo pitched upon by the ſaid commiſſioners; and the ſeat of government ſo fixed, ſhall continue until it ſhall be changed by two thirds of both branches of the legiſlature. The commiſſioners, before they proceed to act, ſhall take an oath or make affirmation that they will diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them, in ſuch manner, as in their judgment will be moſt beneficial to the ſtate at large.

ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 1. That the citizens of this ſtate may have an opportunity to amend or change this conſtitution in a peaceable manner, if, to them it ſhall ſeem expedient; the perſons qualified to vote for Repreſentatives, ſhall, at the general election to be held in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, vote alſo, by ballot, for or againſt a convention, as they ſhall ſeverally chuſe to do; and if thereupon it ſhall appear that a majority of all the citizens in the ſtate voting for Repreſentatives, have voted for a convention, the general aſſembly ſhall direct that a ſimilar ballot ſhall be taken the next year; and if thereupon, it ſhall alſo appear that a majority of all the citizens of the ſtate, voting for repreſentatives have voted for a convention, the general aſſembly ſhall at their next ſeſſion, call a convention to conſiſt of as many members as there ſhall be in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be choſen in the ſame manner, at the ſame places and at the ſame time that repreſentatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for repreſentatives, and to meet within three months after the ſaid election, for the purpoſe of re-adopting, amending or changing this conſtitution. It it ſhall appear upon the ballot of either year, that a majority of the citizens voting for repreſentatives is not in favour of a convention being called, it ſhall not be done until two thirds of both branches of the legiſlature ſhall deem it expedient.

ARTICLE XII.

That the general great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and eſtabliſhed; WE DECLARE,

Sec. 1. That all men, when they form a ſocial compact, are equal, and that no man or ſet of men, are entitled to excluſive ſeparate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices.

Sec. 2. That all power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on their authority and inſtituted for their peace, ſafety and happineſs. For the advancement of theſe ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty GOD, according to the dictates of their own conſciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry againſt his conſent, that no human authority can in any caſe whatever, controul or interfere with the rights of conſcience; and that no preference ſhall ever be given by law, to any religious ſocieties or modes of worſhip.

Sec. 4. That the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen ſhall in no wiſe be diminiſhed or enlarged on account of its religion.

Sec. 5. That all elections ſhall be free and equal.

Sec. 6. The trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 7. The printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legiſlature or any branch of government; and no law ſhall ever be made to reſtrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write and print on any ſubject, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty.

Sec. 8. In proſecutions for the publication of papers, inveſtigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publiſhed is proper for public information the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other caſes.

Sec. 9. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, from unreaſonable ſeizures and ſearches; and that no warrant to ſearch any place or to ſeize any perſons or things, ſhall iſſue without deſcribing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the nature and cauſe of the accuſation againſt him, to meet the witneſſes face to face, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour: and in proſecutions by indictment or information, a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unleſs by the judgement of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 11. That no perſon ſhall for any indictable offence be proceeded againſt criminally by information; except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppreſſion or miſdemeanor in office.

Sec. 12. No perſon ſhall, for the ſame offence be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation peing previouſly made to him.

Sec. 13. That all courts ſhall be open, and every perſon for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law; and right and juſtice adminiſtered, without ſale, denial or delay.

Sec. 14. That no power of ſuſpending laws ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature or its authority.

Sec 15 That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sec. 16. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences when the proof is evident or preſumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, ſhall not be ſuſpended unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

Sec. 17. That the perſon of a debtor where there is not ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sec. 18. That no *ex poſt facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

Sec. 19. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

Sec. 20. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 21. That eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives, ſhall deſcend or veſt as in caſe of natural death, and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſualty, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Sec. 22. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble together for their common good, and apply to thoſe inveſted with the powers of goverument for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes by petition, addreſs or remonſtrance.

Sec. 23. That the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate ſhall not be queſtioned.

Sec. 24. That no ſtanding army ſhall in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature, and the military ſhall in all caſes and at all times be in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sec. 25 That no ſoldier ſhall in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe, without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sec 26. That the legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sec 27. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

Sec 28. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto or contrary to this conſtitution ſhall be void.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may ariſe from the eſtabliſhing the government of this ſtate, and in order to carry the ſame into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained.

Sec. 1. THAT all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid government had not been eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 2. That all officers civil and military now in commiſſion under the ſtate of Virginia, ſhall continue to hold and exerciſe their offices until the 10th day of Auguſt next and no longer.

Sec. 3 That until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made as directed by the ſixth ſection of the firſt article of this conſtitution, the county of Jefferſon, ſhall be entitled to elect three repreſentatives; the county of Lincoln, four repreſentatives; the county of Fayette, nine repreſentatives; the county of Nelſon, ſix repreſentatives; the county of Mercer, four repreſentatives; the county of Madiſon, three repreſentatives; the county of Bourbon, five repreſentatives; the county of Woodford, four repreſentatives; the county of Maſon, two repreſentatives.

Sec. 4. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet at Lexington on the 4th day of June next.

Sec. 5. All returns herein directed to be made to the Secretary, ſhall, previous to his appointment, be made to the clerk of the Supeeme Court for the diſtrict of Kentuckp.

Sec. 6 Until a ſeal ſhall be procured for the ſtate, the governor ſhall be at liberty to uſe his private ſeal.

Sec. 7 The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be adminiſtered by any Juſtice of the Peace, until the legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe direct.

Sec. 8. All bonds given by any officer within the diſtrict of Kentucky, payable to the Governor of Virginia, may be proſecuted in the name of the Governor of Kentucky.

Sec. 9. All offences againſt the laws of Virginia, which have been committed within the preſent diſtrict of Kentucky, or which may be committed within the ſame before the firſt day of June next, ſhall be cognizable in the courts of this ſtate in the ſame manner that they would be, if they were committed within this ſtate, after the ſaid firſt day of June.

Sec. 10. At the elections herein directed to be held in May next, the ſheriff of each county, or in caſe of his abſence, one of his deputies ſhall preſide, and if they neglect or refuſe to act, the ſaid elections ſhall be held by any one of the juſtices of the peace for the county where ſuch refuſal or neglect ſhall happen: each officer holding ſuch election having firſt taken an oath before a juſtice of the peace to conduct the ſaid election with impartiality, ſhall have power to adminiſter to any perſon offering to vote at ſuch election, the following oath or affimation "I do ſwear (or affirm) that I am qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the county of agreeably to the conſtitution formed for the ſtate of Kentucky," and ſuch officer ſhall have a right to refuſe to receive the vote of any perſon who ſhall refuſe to take the ſaid oath or make affirmation when tendered to him. And the ſaid elections ſhall be held at the ſeveral places appointed for holding courts in the different counties.

Sec. 11. The government of the commonwealth of Kentucky, ſhall commence on the firſt day of June next.

DONE in convention, at Danville, the nineteenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and of the independance of the United States of America, the ſixteenth.

By Order of the Convention,
SAMUEL M'DOWELL, P. C.
Atteſt. THOMAS TODD, C. C.

Important Intelligence,

received at Boſton the 3d inſtant, by the ſhip Olive Branch, Capt. Calder, after a ſhort paſſage from London,—and copied from Boſton papers of the 4th of July.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

BRUSSELLS, May 4.

IT appears, by the account publiſhed by this government, that on the 29th ult. at day break, a body of French troops had advanced near Tourney, when major General Count d'Happoncourt marched one battalion of the regiment of Clerfayt, five companies of that of d'Alton, two companies of that of De Ligne, and four ſquadrons of the dragoons of La Tour, to oppoſe them; and after the Auſtrians had fired ſome pieces of cannon at them, they retreated precipitately beyond the Auſtrian frontiers. The loſs of the French on this occaſion conſiſts of two dragoons and ſeveral horſes killed, 40 ſoldiers of different regiments taken priſoners, four pieces of artillery, ſome proviſions, baggage, and implements for intrenching. On the ſide of the Auſtrians there are none either killed, wounded or miſſing.

That, on the ſame day, about half paſt nine o'clock, A. M. another body of French troops under the command of M. de Biron, having entered the Auſtrian territory by Quievrain, and advanced beyond Bouſſut, were oppoſed by Lieut. Gen. Beaulieu, at the head of 1,800 infantry, and between 14 and 1500 cavalry, and obliged with the loſs of 20 men killed, and ſeveral wounded, to retire towards Bouſſut, where, however, they remained in ſight of the Auſtrians.

That, on the day following, at daybreak, the French put themſelves in motion to attack Lieut. Gen. Beaulieu, who had in the mean time, been reinforced by two battalions, and who had advanced part of his troops to meet the French. A ſhort action took place, which ended in the complete rout of the French, who loſt on this occaſion, about 250 men killed, a conſiderable number taken priſoners, and 5 pieces of cannon. The French by 11 o'clock the ſame morning had already repaſſed the Auſtrian frontiers, and retreated towards Valenciennes.

May 10. A large body of French troops is in full march from Cambreſis, Queſnor and Environs, to reinforce the army of the north. On our part, ſeveral battalions of infantry and eight ſquadrons arrived on the 6th, in the Camp D'Leuxe. Moſt of the inhabitants of Quieverian, having been alarmed, have again quitted their houſes. Some companies of infantry from the army of M. la Fayette, have poſted themſelves at Andevor, within two leagues of Namur on the Meuſe. A detachment of Halans have retreated on their approach. Several perſons have quitted Namur, and come to reſide here. There are apprehenſions concerning the fate of that town. La Fayette's army is daily receiving reinforcements. He ſeems by his motions, to be meditating ſome important attack.

ATTEMPT UPON MONS.

LONDON, May 7.

Letters were received yeſterday by government, ſtating that the attempt was made on the 29th of April, by M. de Biron, at the head of between eight and nine thouſand men, with twenty pieces of cannon. The place was reported to be badly fortified, and from the diſpoſition of its inhabitants it was expected that it would ſurrender. But the contrary was found to be the fact, for between ſix and ſeven thouſand Auſtrians appeared in defence of it, and after a very little firing the Queen's Regiment, which was in the centre of the French army, give way; and the Commander in Chief fled—ſo early in the combat that the letters ſtate the Auſtrians were aſtoniſhed;—they however purſued the runaways, and the Auſtrian cavalry killed between ſeven and eight hundred. Rochambeau's ſon is ſaid to have fallen among the ſlain.

On the ſame day a ſimilar attempt was made to capture Tourney, by a body of French troops, commanded by General Dillon, which alſo failed—The French ſuffering a loſs of near 400 men, their baggage, tents, &c.—When the retreating army reached Liſle, ſuſpecting their commander of treachery, the ſoldiery moſt inhumanity cut him to pieces with their ſabres, without the form of a trial. M. de Biron is alſo ſuſpected of treachery.

After the ſoldiers and mob had murdered Gen. Dillon at Liſle, and thrown his body into a bonfire they made a ring, and imitating ſavages of America, danced round the flame, ſinging aloud, that ſuch was the proper reward of traitors.—Such are the firſt public acts of the ſoldiers of France under the new conſtitution.

The brother of the unfortunate Dillon has petitioned the Aſſembly, who are determined to employ the moſt effectual means for the diſcovery and puniſhment of the aſſaſſins.

SKIRMISHES, &c. &c. &c.

BRUSSELS, May 15.

The accounts we have received of the conduct of the French, in the ſeveral conflicts with the Auſtrians, repreſent the former in ſuch puſillanimous attitudes that they are ſcarcely credible. Lately Prince de Wurtemberg advanced ſo far to reconnoitre the enemy, that he was perceived and purſued by a detachment of French cavalry. He owed his ſafety to the ſpeed of an excellent horſe. The general quarters at Leuze, being threatened with an attack from the French, have been moved into Mons. General Borgeſs, who formerly commanded at Louvain, was ſo dangerouſly wounded while he was viſiting the advanced poſts, that he is in dan-

ger of loſing a leg. On the 10th, in the night, ſome Tiroleſe Caſſeurs marched to Macou, under the cannon of Conde, to attack a French poſt defended by thirteen men; ten of them were killed, and the remaining three taken priſoners. One of the Caſſeurs was killed, and a few were wounded. On the 11th, there was a ſmart engagement near Quievram, between the Auſtrian huſſars and the French dragoons. The French had nine men killed and ſeven taken priſoners. One Auſtrian huſſar was killed and a few more wounded. It is computed that the number of troops in the Netherlands, from Luxemberg to the ſea, conſiſting of Auſtrians, Wurtzburghers, Hamburghers, &c. amounts to 60,000, including 1500 men who arrived yeſterday to complete the German regiments. A diviſion of artillery is alſo arrived. Yeſterday 300 horſe de remonte, and a detachment of the dragoons de Cobourg, and ſome huſſars of Blanckenſtein paſſed through this town. Count de Maldeghem, Grand Ecuier to the archduke Charles, arrived here on Friday laſt from Vienna. The archduke was to follow him, and was even on the road, when he was recalled by the King, who ſent a courier after him. This recall was occaſioned by news being received at Vienna, that the ſtates had refuſed to vote the ſubſidies. When the Low Countries are free from ferment, the archduke will reſume his journey.

Prince Albert de Saxe Teſchen, our governor-general, will command all the garriſons in the provinces. General Browne will command the army, and will have under him General Alvinzy, who arrived here yeſterday.—The young Prince de Ligne is alſo arrived. He is to command the engineers. A great many French deſerters join the Auſtrian army. Letters from Luxembourg of the 11th mention, that 400 men ſtill remaining of the regiment Royal Allemand, paſſed through the Rhine at Rademaſck, above Luxembourg, in order to join the French Princes at Treves. In the French army oppoſed to ours, the National Guards and the regulars are very much at variance. But indeed hitherto the only operations which have taken place, were nothing more than miniſterial intrigues. We ſhall ſoon ſee whether the French army will aſſume a more military attitude. As to our troops, they ſeem remarkably ſteady, well diſciplined, and by no means likely to deſert.

All this is the effect of ſtrict diſcipline, and in ſome degree of the encouragement given to the troops, by diſtributing among them the plunder taken from the enemy. The French priſoners here, in number about 200, among whom is a lieutenant-colonel of huſſars, d'Eſterhazy, are in every reſpect treated in the ſame manner as the Auſtrian troops, and receive nearly the ſame pay.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 10.

M. De Grave, miniſter at war, has reſigned.—The following is a tranſlation of his letter to the King.

"Paris, May 8.

Sire,

"In the preſent difficulties of the kingdom, nothing could induce me to quit the place which I hold from your majeſty's confidence, but my powers being exhauſted, and my conviction, that I cannot be uſeful in the miniſtry. Your majeſty, I hope, does juſtice to the motives that have guided my conduct hitherto, as well as to thoſe under which I now act. For me, Sire, I carry with me a profound recollection of your virtues; and I regret that all the citizens have not, had like myſelf, an opportunity of witneſſing your majeſty's tender ſolicitude for, and attachment to the glory, the happineſs, and the liberty of the nation.

"I have the honour to be, with the moſt profound reſpect, Sire, your majeſty's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) GRAVE."

He is to be ſucceeded by M. Servan, colonel of the 104th regiment.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sunday, May 6.

A perſon offered a diſcovery of an air balloon, that would carry 200 men, furniſhed with 48 pounders. The inventor was referred to the committee of arts.

Wertemberg.—The Duke has refuſed to furniſh 8,000 troops, which the Court of Vienna applied for, with a promiſe to protect his ſtates from invaſion.

Munich, May 1.—The moſt poſitive aſſurances of a perfect neutrality.

Stockholm, April 20.—The new government has reſolved to declare to all the Courts of Europe, that Sweden adopts a pacific ſyſtem. Nothing is to be apprehended, but that Ruſſia ſhould require the execution of the treaty entered into with her.

Spain.—The conduct of M. d'Aranda is more and more favourable to the French—Reparation is now made to ſuch of them as had been injured by the former miniſter.

It was obſerved that none of theſe diſpatches were ſigned, and the aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day.

Tueſday, May 8.

An addreſs was voted entituled, "The Repreſentatives of the French people to the citizens armed for the defence of their country"—It recommends diſcipline in very earneſt terms to the ſoldiers, and adds, "For ourſelves, unſhaken in the midſt of political tempeſts, we will be on the watch againſt all plots and all the enemies of the empire—The world ſhall ſee whether we are the repreſentatives of a great people, or the timid ſubjects of ſome of the Kings of Europe. We have ſworn never to capitulate with pride or tyranny. We will keep our oath—Death, death, or victory and equality.

Ordered, That the Executive Power inform the Aſſembly, every eight days, of the enquiries made into the aſſaſſinations committed at Liſle, of Gen. Dillon and other officers.

M. Duham ſaid nine perſons were already in cuſtody on that account; and that, on the 2d inſt. a ſpy was apprehended at Mons, who was proved to have cried, "Save himſelf who can," in the affair of Mons.

MAY 13. (*Evening*)

SITTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The war miniſter informed the Aſſembly, that the whole regiment de Saxe has deſerted and is gone over to the enemy.

Read a letter from the major of Thionville, containing information that three ſquadrons of the regiment of de Berchini have alſo deſerted. The ſoldiers had taken two guidons with them; but they were purſued by a Mareſhal de Logis, who brought back one of the guidons.

M. Cambon complained of the want of arms for preſerving the interior tranquility of the kingdom. He ſaid that of the ſmall quantity in France, ſeveral were exported to arm its enemies.

MAY 14.

M. Servan gave alarming accounts of the number of troops which continue to deſert. He ſaid ſpies ſent by General Kellerman into the enemies territories, have brought certain information that 80,000 men are daily expected in the environs of Mayence. It ſeems to be the object of the commanders of thoſe armies, from the plans which they have adopted, to fix their quarters, within ſix weeks, in the very center of the kingdom; but he added, that there was no reaſon to be diſcouraged. He demanded that a ſevere law be paſſed to prevent deſertion, and to deter officers from reſigning their commiſſions. He ſaid that poſtmaſters in Alſace entirely refuſe to take any aſſignats.

MAY 16. (*Evening.*)

The war miniſter informed the Aſſembly that 92 ſoldiers of the regiment de Saxe and 88 horſes have been brought back to France. The Marechal de Logis, by whoſe means they have been brought back, was inſtantly promoted by General Kellerman, to the rank of an officer.

Mr. Izard made a very ſpirited harrangue. He concluded by moving, having previouſly aſſerted that the country is in danger, that the legiſlature ſhall meet in ſome private place, on thoſe evenings when there is no ſitting; and that a meſſage be ſent to the King, deſiring him to declare whether he loves or hates the Conſtitution, and whether he means to ſupport or deſtroy it.

The Order of the Day.

Decreed that the 300,000,000 of aſſignats lately iſſued, ſhall be excluſively appropriated to defray the expences of the war.

May 17. M. de Luckner was to ſet out yeſterday for the army of M. Rochambeau, who has reſigned.

M. D'Eſtaine has ſucceeded Marſhal Rochambeau, commander of the French troops intended to act againſt the Auſtrian Netherlands.

COBLENTZ, April 20.

The Count d'Artois is preparing his camp equipage, and the Prince de Conde will ſhortly make his appearance at the head of 30,000 of his countrymen.

The Pairs au Royaume and the Parliamentarians have their rendezvous at Coblentz, where the Princes have ordered a convocation of the Pairs, whoſe intention is to put the king under Curatelle (as incapable of managing the affairs of the kingdom) and to appoint monſieur regent of the kingdom, and count d'Artois generaliſſimo of the forces.

General Moitelle, who commands at Namur, has written the following note to the editor of the official Gazette of Bruſſels—"You are miſ-informed, when you ſay that I have retreated into the citadel. I am not likely to adopt ſuch a ſtep this long time. I have only four companies there to do ordinary duty.—With the reſt of the garriſon I am quartered in the town, waiting for an opportunity, afforded me by the enemy, to follow the example of the troops at Tournay and Mons."

LONDON, MAY 15.

On Saturday morning the Courier returned from Berlin brought information that the king of Pruſſia had iſſued orders for 70,000 men to march, of which he was himſelf to take the command. The advanced guard was already in motion. No great dependence is, however, placed on Pruſſia. People here ſeem to be convinced, that her operations will be guided by intereſted motives, even to the detriment of Auſtria, were ſhe once ſure of ſtriking a deciſive blow.

May 21. *Prince Hohenloe is gone to the Duke of Brunſwick, to confer with him on the plan to be followed by the combined armies of Pruſſia, and Auſtria. The Prince is to command the Auſtrian & Heſſian army on the Rhine;—the Duke, the Pruſſian and Auſtrian army in Flanders. The Land Grave of Heſſe is to ſend 12 regiments to the Elector of Treves. Gen. Brown will command the Auſtrian army in Flanders, under the Duke of Brunſwick.*

A conſiderable force is arming at Breſt, to protect the French trade in the Mediterranean.

The Pruſſian troops in the circle of Weſtphalia, have orders to join General Bender at the very firſt notice.

BOSTON, July 4.

Accounts received at Salem, from Copenhagen, mention the diſaſters of the Patriot troops of France in Flanders; and confirm ſome other of the particulars announced by the Centinel of this day.

No mention is made in any of the lateſt foreign papers of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between France and Auſtria.

The Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain (Thurlow) reſigned his important ſituation the 10th of May.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 21.

Some bold attempts are making by the Rights of Men Squad to ſet us in a blaze here—a pair of breeches filled with combuſtibles was diſcovered on fire in the Houſe of Commons a few days ſince; but no trace of this Guy Faux the 2d, has been diſcovered.

LITCHFIELD June 27.

The people of the State of New-York, are ripening for civil commotion, in conſequence of the diſputed election of Chief Magiſtrate, lately declared in favour of Mr. Clinton. Upwards of 20,000 votes were rendered; and the patrons of Mr. Jay contend, that had no colluſion been practiſed, a large majority of votes would have been againſt the preſent Governor. Expreſſes have actually been diſpatched to Mr. Jay, in Vermont, to obtain information of the preciſe time of his return to New-York; as ſeveral thouſand of his moſt zealous friends are determined to honor and eſcort him, as Governor of the State of New-York. Such a procedure, ſhould it not be in the power of Mr. Jay to diſcourage it, will probably, at leaſt, produce broken bones and battered noſes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

The York Pilot Boat is arrived at New-York from England, which ſhe left the 2d of June.—We learn that ſhe brings accounts of freſh riots at Birmingham, which were encreaſing when the York failed—occaſioned by one of the Oxford Blues (a ſoldier) being killed.—Mr. Paine had publiſhed a third pamphlet, and a royal proclamation was iſſued againſt ſeditious writings, &c.—Stocks had fallen, Britiſh 3 per cents at 87, and American funds at par.—A camp had been formed at Bagſhot, and another at Hyde Parke.

[The York is the ſame veſſel that ſailed a few months ſince from New-York for Falmouth.]

The following paragraphs are taken from the LONDON-DERRY JOURNAL of May 15.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, May 11.

"An account is arrived, ſtating that the French have been repulſed at Tournay. The commanding officer, the Count de Dillon, led the French troops into an ambuſcade, where were 15 pieces of cannon; about 400 were killed beſides many wounded. They had him apprehended and tried by a Court Martial, as knowing of the ſcheme. He was hanged on a gibbet, and burned half alive. The French troops were 6000 men. The remainder returned to Liſle, from whence they went, which was about 18 miles."

Mr. Pitt yeſterday brought down a letter to the Houſe of Commons, which he had received expreſs from Liſle, and as its contents were intereſting, he handed it to Lord Muncaſter, and permitted every member to have the benefit of communication.

The letter ſtated, "That 4000 French troops, including three regiments of cavalry, led by Col. Dillon, went againſt Tournay, expecting the gates of the town to be opened to them, and that they ſhould become maſters of the place without the leaſt difficulty. The garriſon, who had been apprized of the intentions of the French, ſix and thirty hours before they attempted to put them in execution, made a vigorous reſiſtance; upon which the three regiments of French cavalry, being ſuddenly ſeized with a panic, galloped away to Liſle, where they ſpread a report that their whole army had been ſurrounded by thirty thouſand Auſtrians, and three thouſand of them had been left dead on the field. The next day the main body, who had made good their retreat, arrived, and upon the muſter, not more than ſixty-one were found to be miſſing, twelve only of whom could be proved to have been killed. The French troops, conceiving that their reception before Tournay had been owing to ſome treacherous conduct on the part of their leader, ſeized Col. Dillon, cut off his head and legs, and carried his trunk to the grand place, where they burned it to aſhes. A French Abbe, curate of St. Margaret's, who happened accidentally to be paſſing this ſcene of ſlaughter, and was ſuſpected of having correſponded with the enemy, was alſo ſeized by them, and ſacrificed upon the ſpot. They afterwards murdered their chief engineer, and two or three other officers, and roaſted three German ſoldiers, whom they had captured in their march. The next day, thoſe of their troops who had been taken priſoners, returned to Liſle from Tournay, having been releaſed by the Auſtrians, and declared that they had been treated by their victors rather as friends and brethren, than as enemies and opponents."

A large ſhip, with a rich cargo, from Leogane in St. Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux, lately ran on the Hogſties, a dangerous reef of rocks near the Bahamas, and was totally loſt. The veſſel and cargo were valued at 200,000 dollars. There were on board about 40 paſſengers, who, with their effects, were ſaved by the Providence wreckers, and carried into New-York by a Brig from Jamaica.

It is remarkable that the late gale of wind, though ſo ſhort a duration, extended ſo far as Cape-Hatteras, when a Schooner arrived from Antigua, loſt her mainſail, and was in danger of being foundred by ſeveral water ſpouts, which aroſe by the fury of the wind.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and CITIZENS of Philadelphia.

A ſupplement to an ordinance entituled, "an ordinance for the regulation of the drivers of carriages in and through the ſtreets of the city of Philadelphia."

WHEREAS by an ordinance, paſſed on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, entituled, "an ordinance for the regulation of drivers of carriages in and through the ſtreets of the city of Philadelphia," it is ordained and enacted, that, from and after the firſt day of Auguſt then next enſuing, no perſon whatſoever ſhould follow the buſineſs of a waggoner, carter, porter, or drayman, within the city, for hire or pay, unleſs he ſhould comply with the rules, orders and regulations therein contained.

And whereas the ſaid ordinance is in that reſpect, in many inſtances, diſregarded, It is therefore ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of September next, every perſon who ſhall follow the buſineſs of a waggoner, carter, porter,

or drayman, within this city for hire or pay, without having his waggon, cart, or dray, used by him for that business, duly numbered and registered, according to the rules, orders and regulations in the said ordinance contained, every such person, as often as his cart, waggon or dray shall be in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city, carrying or ready to carry for hire or pay, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar, to be recovered with costs by any person who will sue for the same before the Mayor or any Alderman in the city, in the same manner as debts under forty shillings are by law recoverable; one moiety of which forfeiture shall be for the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety shall go to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, for the use of the city. And if any person, following the business of a drayman, when he is not actually employed, shall keep his horse and dray standing in any other part of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city, than those stands which are or shall be appointed them by the city commissioners, or when at those stands shall not place and range his horse and dray close to the posts or curb stones, and otherwise agreeably to the directions of the said ordinance, to which this is a supplement, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar, to be sued for, recoverd and applied in the manner aforesaid.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Mayor.*

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1792.

ROBERT H. DUNKIN, *Clerk of the corporation.*

BOSTON, July 2.

Direct from France.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, 29th of April, 1792.

"Before you recieve this you will probably have heard of France having decided on a war against Austria. Although the maritime power of the latter is much confined, yet as there may be some privateers out of Ostend and others cruizing under the Austrian flag, we have, through our friends, suggested to the minister the necessity of giving a convoy to the French ships home from America.

"The plan proposed is, that the convoy should sail from the Chesapeak every six weeks, from the 15th of June to the 15th of November, for Brest from whence the ships for the channel will be sent on with one convoy, and those for the Bay and Mediterranean by another. We have every assurance that this plan will be adopted; and we are promised that it will be speedily announced to you by the French Minister, or consul in America."

NEW-YORK July 5.

Yesterday being the birth-day of American Independence, the same was celebrated (as far as the weather would permit, which proved very unfavourable) in a manner peculiar to the patriotic sons of this metropolis. The day commenced with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, together with a display of the Union Standard, on the flag-staff; which had a natural tendency to inspire the mind with a suitable reverence for the ever memorable day, which had once more revolved to view.

This day completes the 16th anniversary since the greatest of all national blessings first shed their benign influence on the American Republic—Liberty and Independence. A day no less propitious to religious than civil liberty—in the contemplation of which, every free citizen of this rising country will naturally indulge himself in a generous pride, in recollecting superior advantages of his own, to those of most foreign countries: and feel the influence of that heavenly spark, which first prompted him or his predecessors to a manly resistance of despotism—On this auspicious day, the patriot, who was an eye witness to the dark hours in which America first announced her right to those invaluable acquisitions, will no doubt contraft, in pleasing reflection, the present with that doubtful crisis—and exclaim,

With gen'rous pride let Patriot hearts expand,
And hail the blessings of a favour'd land.

On the evening of the 4th inst. the Wigwam of Tammany Society was elegantly illuminated; together with a beautiful transparent painting of the arms of the United States, with the words independence, fourth of July, 1776.

The Mechanic-Hall was also handsomely illuminated; together with an elegant transparent painting, emblematic of their craft.

The following toasts were drank at a meeting of a number of patriotic citizens of New-York, at the house of Captain H. Dawson, Brooklyn, [L. I.]

1. This is the day which the Lord hath made—we will be glad and rejoice therein.
2. The President of the United States.
3. George IIId. king of Great Britain—may he be the first patriotic king in the world.
4. May we live to rejoice in many a day which the Lord will in future make.
5. The government we live under.
6. Tippoo Saib—may he be the first planter of Liberty in the east.
7. May the plant of Liberty flourish, wherever that of humanity exists.
8. May the enemies of America sit on thorns while they remain amongst us.
9. Peace and harmony amongst all denominations of the state of New-York.
10. May the infant manufactories of America flourish.
11. Liberty without tyranny, and religion without superstition.
12. May the citizens of America be patriots without interest.
13. The Royal Arch that George the fourth first peep'd his head through.
14. May the force of liberty flourish throughout the world, and every individual participate of its fruits.
15. The RIGHTS of MAN."

WILMINGTON, July 7.

On last Sunday afternoon commenced a most furious tempest, which continued above fifteen minutes with great fury. Several stables were unroofed, and the gable end of a large new three story brick house just finished, belonging to Mr. Jacob Cline, was blown in. We learn that great damage is done in the country, by blowing down fences, &c.

On Thursday last, was celebrated here, on Independence Hill, the sixteenth anniversary of American Liberty and Independence, by rejoicings and festivities similar to those which have heretofore celebrated the return of this auspicious anniversary.

"Full sixteen years have now elapsed since America was declared free from the galling yoke of Britain's tyrany; and we are now entering on the seventeenth year of that blessed Independence, which gave a nation birth, and caused America, oppressed and injured by maternal cruelty by the once beloved mother country—caused America, to lift up her head among the independent nations of the earth.

"What thanks to the Supreme, most beneficent, and independent parent and governor of this widely extended universe, for a gift so rich and valuable.

"For whosoever considers for a moment the weak, defenceless, and unprepared state in which we were when the serious and painful struggle for American Fredom and Liberty commenced; when the ravages and desolations of the late bloody and relentless war began—a war the more distressing, because it happened between brethren, must be led instantly to confess, that there was a powerful interposition of divine Providence in favour of the United States of America."

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A leading feature in the character of the regenerated French has appeared to be affection to the English; no longer influenced by those unjust prejudices, those mean jealousies, which formerly divided the two countries, they have taken every occasion to express with regard to the British nation the highest respect and confidence, and to shew how desirous they are to cultivate a reciprocal good understanding, and establish a permanent alliance. This sentiment has appeared not only in those public transactions, which might be influenced by policy, but in the conduct of individuals, which affords the best, and indeed only, criterion of real character.

Captain Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief from Canada, departed a few days since from this city, on a journey to the westward. It is said his object is to endeavour to conciliate the minds of the hostile indians, and lay the foundation for a permanent peace between those tribes and the United States.

Saturday arrived here the Schooner Elizabeth, with about twenty passengers from St. Jeremie in Hispaniola.

The whole country from this city to New-York is said to be marked with the effects of the momentary, though violent squall on the 1st instant. A gentleman lately from Northampton county mentions its ravages there to have been terrible, tearing up trees by the roots, and assailing the largest oaks with instantaneous destruction: its first appearance (he adds) in coming westward over the ridges of the blue mountains was truly tremendous, being a long projected angry looking cloud, and so impregnated with midnight darkness, that when it had passed to the eastward of the mountain, the atmosphere for some minutes was so overspread with gloom, that objects ever so little remote, became nearly invisible.

By the arrival of a vessel at New York from Lisbon, we are informed, that Dr. Willis has pronouced the Queen of Portugal incurable; and in consequence of which, he has taken his departure for London.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the political birth-day of our country, was ushered in with every demonstration of joy due to the occasion, which gave freedom to a world —congratulations, becoming freemen governed by equal laws, were expressed with a cordiality, which freemen only can feed—bells and cannon but feebly proclaimed the sentiments of citizens, who, conscious of the advantages which result from political and religious liberty revere the return of that day, on which they emerged from the horrors of servitude to the blessings of INDEPENDENCE. Among the offerings to the altar of freedom—we beheld with sincere satisfaction the homage paid by all orders of men to the military defender, and civil guardian of his country.

Congratulations were offered to the President of the United States by the foreign Ministers—the officers of the militia, and many respectable citizens.

The society of the Cincinnati, headed by their President and Vice-President (the Governor and Chief Justice of the state) went in procession to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

An entertainment, in honor of the day, was given at Oellers's Hotel, by the Cincinnati, to which the heads of departments and foreign Ministers were invited, and favored the society with their company.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:—

1. The day.
2. The United States.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The King of the French.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. His Catholic majesty.
7. Nations in alliance and amity with the United States.
8. Monsieur de la Fayette.
9. Universal Liberty—religious and political.
10. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the Union.
11. The memory of the martyrs in the cause of freedom.
12. The daughters of America.
13. The people of Africa.
14. Perpetual peace among all nations.
15. The State of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near shoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both sides. The person who is supposed to have stole the above horse, says his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten stockings, dark hair, had it clubed; said he had taught school about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

WHEREAS my wife Catharena, has eloped from my bed and board, without just cause, and being apprehensive she will run me in debt, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts for her after this date.

June 30, † JOHN MARTIN.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in West-Bradford township, Chester county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-house and barn, two small orchards, and being in a limestone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a small expence; if not sold before the 2d of August next, it will then be sold by public sale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee house, in Second-street. For particulars apply to the subscribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Cross-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-street.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

¶

N. B. Three streams of water run through the place.

July 11, 1792.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th instant, a bright bay MARE, with a blaze in her face and several white spots on her back, made by the saddle, near 16 hands high, about 17 years old: she paces and trots. Also, an iron-grey or roan HORSE, 4 four years old, with a star in his forehead; has his mane cut for the collar, and several marks of the collar on his shoulder, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever secures said horses, and thief or thieves, so that he or they be brought to justice, and the horses restored to the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only.

7th mo. 7th, 1792. GEORGE THOMAS.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Morgan Busteed, late of the district of Southwark, founder, deceased, are desired to present their accounts for settlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Administrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth street, opposite the Indian Queen.

WANTS a place, as a WET NURSE, in a creditable family, a Young Married Woman of a good character. Enquire at the Printing-office.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

At the North-West Corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; where those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being supplied, on the most reasonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requested to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjust a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the assignees of the said Elijah Etting's estate. Such persons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforesaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongst the creditors of the said Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Trustee to the estate of Hubley and Graff, assignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the devisees of John Nicholson, Esq; deceased, and William Tyler; and also a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholson, while he lived, who died without issue, (which tract of land was by the aforesaid John Nicholson devised to his daughters, situate in the township of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the house of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the fixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their several and respective shares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commissioners.
‡ JOHN REDMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Lancaster road, in East-town township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th of June instant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two scars on his near shoulder, occasioned by the cut of a scythe or knife when a colt, but not easily seen unless examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might pass for being docked unless examined, his mane inclines to part, and has something of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN BROWN.

† Said thief has left a small bay Horse, with some white hairs in his tail, in the said pasture, which it is likely has ben stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth instant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joseph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin visage, black hair half grown, somewhat consumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a clumsy make and sandy complexion, an American born. Moses Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, sandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and secures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this state, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, May 11th, 1792.

WHEREAS my wife Mildred having eloped from my bed and board, without just cause, and being apprehensive she will run me in debt, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. JESSE MENDENHALL.

West-Chester, March 27, 1792. ‡ 39

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the subscriber, living in Spruce-street, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well set, and stoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, good shoes, with white metal buckles, and a round castor hat almost new. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if secured in any gaol, so that he may be had again, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, seven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Castle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Castle, Hager's-Town and Winchester, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongst which are some excellent meadow, and more can be made. The soil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in surveying in the Genesee country; application for the terms of sale may be made to him, in Ontario county, state of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

Norris-Town, July 2, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Daniel Deal, innkeeper, in Plymouth township, on Monday the 23d instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain tract, piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, containing acres; bounded about one mile on the river Schuylkill and by lands late of Samuel Bayard, Esquire, Daniel Deal, and others: on which are erected two stone dwelling houses, one barn, one stone-cutter's shop, two lime kilns, two shad fisheries, one marble quarry, of an excellent quality, &c. The whole in good repair: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Jonathan Colley, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a discharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Edward Mankin, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the 28th day of July next, for the said creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, 25th June, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet six inches high, and rather slim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waistcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton stockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.

York, June 24, 1792. ‖ 5w

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the sale of the house where he has long resided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-streets, north Third-street, where he continues to sell Looking Glasses of every description, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Business, in the newest and most fashionable style, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, about one mile from Righter's ferry, a young dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 20, 1792. ISAAC BOND.

IF any of the legal descendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their sister, brothers and sister of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the state of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the subscriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the state aforesaid, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennsylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joseph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and sow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, pleasantly situated in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good stone dwelling house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing springs, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very easy to the purchaser. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-streets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

WAS committed a few days ago, to this gaol, a Negro Man, who calls himself Harkey: he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a slim make, and says he is about 43 years of age, and belongs to one Parry Leatherbery, Esq; Attorney at Law, at New Town Chester, Maryland. His master is requested to send and take him away, paying costs, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1792. §

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of James Mathews, deceased, will be sold at private sale, all the real estate of said Mathews, in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good square log house and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of seven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ship timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premises, on Oldman's creek; also about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, subject to an improving lease; likewise six acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premises, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and

June 8, 1792. * 6w DANIEL MORRISON.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

STRAYED, or stolen, on the night of the sixth of June instant, out of the pasture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this grass, about fourteen hands and three inches high, slim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the saddle, but is gentle tempered, has a star on his forehead, he is something more than half English blood. Any person that can give any intelligence of said horse to said Comely, or to the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the state, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS ROSS.

N. B. The colt above described is thin of flesh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein, was shod before, and the shoes half worn. *

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inst. from the subscriber, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, speaks very little English; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fustian jacket and breeches, with small metal buttons, a pair of white cotton stockings, new shoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and secures said servant that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, on Marshall's road, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 11th May, a small brindled COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold to pay her keeping.

June 9. EDWARD HALEY.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Chesnut-street*,

HAS just imported in the Sampson, from China, and now landing, fresh Bohea, Hyson, Hyson skin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will sell on low terms, for cash or short credit. May 29, 1792.

By Isaac Smith, esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinson, of the county of Salem, who claims against Joseph Dickinson, of the same place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three messuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Esq; and William Wilson, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal shares or parts, two of the said parts for the said George Dickinson, and one of the said parts for the said Joseph Dickinson, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of August next, the said Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilson will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land and tenements, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," passed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a store compting-house, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, sobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give security (if necessary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and bookkeeper in capital houses of trade in Europe several years; he would agree to post books and settle partnership accompts, or transact business, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would assist as usher to an English grammar or mathematical school. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, master of the Protestant Episcopal free school, between Second and Third, in Union-street.

N. B. As he has a family he would, upon good terms, become tutor to a few families of note in the country. *

April 21, 1792.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, shop-keeper, have discharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of trust from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requested to furnish their respective accounts before the 15th day of August next to the subscriber. Those who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3244.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1792.

MANIFESTO OF THE GOVERNMENT AT BRUXELLES, IN ANSWER TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

PROCLAMATION.

MARIE CHRISTINE, *Princess Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, Dutchess of Burgundy, Lorraine and Saxe-Teschen, &c.*

ALBERT-CASIMER, *Prince Royal of Poland and Lithuania, Duke of Saxe-Teschen. Grand Cress of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Field Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of those of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOURS, *and* CAPTAINS GENERAL *of the Low Countries &c. &c.*

A FACTION, by which the kingdom of *France* has for 4 years been torn asunder, has just prevailed on his Most Christian Majesty, to enact on a Declaration of war against his Apostolical Majesty our most honoured Lord and nephew. The first acts of hostilities seem to be directed against these provinces; and the enemies of all order and power, who are meditating an agression so unjust, found their hopes of success on the spirit of party which was unfortunately disseminated during the late troubles.

"We will carefully attend to the defence of those Provinces with the Government of which we are entrusted, relying with confidence on the protection of the Lord of Hosts, who is pleased to manifest the effects of his omnipotence in favour of those who are inspired with a secret respect for the laws, and for all powers by him ordained on the earth for the Government of human societies.

"We flatter ourselves that every class of citizens will be animated with one spirit, and that they will vigilantly attend to the maintainance of internal tranquility and the preservation of property, while we order to the frontiers part of his Majesty's troops, full of glory, and crowned by victory under the two last reigns, until the league, formed between several great powers, shall oppose a mound to the torrent of sinister projects which menace the overthrow of *Europe*.

"We owe it to the faithful subjects of his Majesty, to inform them of the measures which we have adopted, during a whole year, in hopes with remaining at peace with *France*; & to warn them of the innumerable calamities which our enemies are eager to spread and perpetuate, under the specious veil of a chimerical liberty, offered to a credulous multitude, by an impious sect of innovators, *soi disant* philosophers, as the infallible result of their mad projects. Their's is not to war with the Princes of the earth, but against the religion of our ancestors, against social order, against prosperity, and against all the comforts which naturally flow from it. They have already, by the adoption of their absurd systems, plunged their country into all the horrors of anarchy. Jealous of the prosperity of those nations who still enjoy the fruits of social order, they have formed for their own protection the barbarous project of inspiring them with a similar delirium, of propagating their errors, and with them all the calamities with which the kingdom of *France* is at this time afflicted.

"They have been, during a whole year, meditating and inventing pretexts for the agression on which they had resolved. Having driven away from the bosom of France, by dint of persecutions, all those citizens who were attached to the established religion, and to the prerogative hitherto held sacred by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they have attempted to prevent them from enjoying in any part of the world, the sweets of hospitality which men reciprocally owe to each other. We have been extremely careful not to afford the slightest grounds of complaint, resolved not to meddle in the least degree, with the political government of any neighbouring states. We have taken care to prevent that any thing should be attempted, or even written, in those provinces, against the Constitution just established in *France*; and as a reward for our strict attention to the laws of good neighbourhood, a horde of factious vagabons has been on our frontiers, resolved on the execution of the most infernal plots. The most infamous writings against religion, and against the constitutional authority of the sovereign, have been dispersed in these provinces. These writings were substantially the same as the speeches delivered in the midst of authorized societies, in which the most attrocious crimes have been recommended as virtue, with a view to flatter the criminal propensities of a set of men, in hopes of reconciling them to a system, which in history will be the disgrace of the present generation.

"All our remonstrances on this subject have been made in vain; and whilst we paid the greatest attention to complaints relative to armaments which had existence, and to pretend insults offered to Frenchmen, all kinds of excesses have been multiplied against the subjects of his Majesty, and committed on his territories, and we have never obtained on so many objects of complaint, any thing more than promises of satisfaction, which have in no instance been performed, and when we have, on our part, exercised that vigilence, which was become necessary on the conduct of emissaries, who it was boasted openly, were sent into those Provinces, on purpose to excite insurrections and to create anarchy, we have been insulted for having taken those precautions which were construed into attempts against the safety and the liberty of French travellers. On the other hand, we were applauded for having given orders to prevent the assembling of the unfortunate French gentlemen who had emigrated from the kingdom, and to oblige them to conform most strictly to the laws of simple hospitality, in order to preclude the possibility of their arming and forming themselves into a military corps.

"These measures, which *France* seems now to have forgotten, were quoted to the Princes of the Empire as an example proper for them to imitate in the respective states, and with which the despotick agents of the French Government would be satisfied.

"We shall avoid taking notice of all the calamities with which *France* is afflicted, we should leave to time the disclosure of the machinations perpetually recommended by a sect of insidious writers in their dangerous publications, were it not evident that, at the moment of the intended aggression against these Provinces, a resolution is taken to spread the poison of a seductive illusion on the pretended advantages of the French Constitution, with a view to make those partakers of it who may be deluded by this means; but it is necessary that the people who are confided to our Government be reminded and informed that the kingdom of *France* groans at this time, in the name of liberty, under the most hateful slavery, every species of vice, of the most unbridled passions, and of a species of anarchy which is without example; that rights and property are abolished; that the holy religion which we profess is there trodden under foot; that altars are prophaned and poluted; that their true Ministers are deprived of their just rights, ill treated, persecuted even in their retreats among foreign nations, and replaced by intrudors who have no mission from the hierarchy of the Church; that the pastors of the people have even been deprived of the distinctive vestments by which they were known to their flocks; that in a monstrous code, rights have been extolled which man cannot enjoy in society, and to which he tacitly renounces, by being born in civilized associations; that, pursuant to those chimerical rights, attempts have been made to abolish, overturn, and confound those real rights which have been transmitted under the protection of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, from generation to generation, to those venerable classes to which the French nation had in every respect, the highest obligations; that real property has given way to the name by seizing the estates of those who had been solemnly invested with them by time, by the laws, and by an uninterrupted possession a hundred times renewed and confirmed by the true representatives of the nation; and all this under the deceitful colour of an equality of chimerical rights, not existing in fact, and annihilated, if it could for a moment exist, by that variety of character, impressed on all mankind at their birth, by which they share in every unequal proportions, moral faculties, the very disproportion of which has always determined and will ever determine the ascendancy of genius, strength, patience, industry, and economy, over the opposite qualities, together with all the advantages which may lawfully arise from them, and which may be transferred like every other species of property.

"Finally, it is necessary that the faithful subjects of his Majesty be informed that, whilst pains are taken to extol the pretended glory and prosperity of the kingdom of *France*, lately the most flourishing in *Europe*, there is now no commerce, no calculation of specie or goods, no publick force, no justice, no police, and that the philosophical persecutors of all those who are not of their sect, know no bounds to their excesses, which they excite their people to commit except a satiety of crimes.

"Who, after this, could be so blind or stupid as to place the least confidence in the promises and in the insidious assurances made by these tyrants to those nations whom they wish to subdue, that they will respect their property, their religion, their rights, their privileges, and their Constitution?—Tyrants, who, since they have usurped the publick power and force in *France*, have trodden under foot, with an effrontery and audacity hitherto unheard of, the most solemn publick treaties, all rights human and divine, and every thing which is held most sacred over all the world; who, the moment they should become the matters of one province, would seize, as they have in their own country, the estates of the Clergy and the Nobility, and the property of the citizens.

"Once more, having never had any inclination to meddle with the internal Government of any neighbouring State, we should not have entered on these afflicting details, relative to objects which are foreign to the government with which we are entrusted, were it not that French writings and French emissaries, and even the recent acts of the new Legislature of *France* have a tendency to render universal a system of innovations whether good or bad for the French nation, certainly and decidedly ruinous to the people under our government; because it is subversive of all that political organization delineated by a Constitution which they love, which the Sovereign has engaged to maintain, and on which the happiness of *Belgium* has for ages been founded.

"It was our duty to warn the people of the imminent dangers with which they are threatened. We have laid before them truths which all well meaning persons will acknowledge to be striking; and they will, of course, use their utmost endeavours to maintain peace and publick tranquillity within these provinces, and we shall consider those as enemies to the State, and treat them as such, who shall attempt to disturb them.

(Signed) "MARIE ALBERT.
(Counter-signed) "BARONLE FELIZ."
Done at Brussels, April 29, 1792.

FRANCE.

The new ministry are making a thorough clearance of the people employed in all departments and offices of State, and appointing their own creatures in their room: they have at a moment's warning, dismissed the directors and other officers concerned in the management of the post-office, messageries, &c.

Suspicion is so prevalent in the capital, that it has been proposed to make enquiry into the character, employment, &c. of every individual, and to take up all those who shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. The prisons would not contain one tenth part of those who are in that predicament.

Bets are laid, that M. Rochambeau does not resume the command of the army of the North; that in that case, all the officers of that army will follow his example; that there will shortly be a great change in the ministry; that the Jacobins, having fallen into contempt, will soon be annihilated; and that good government will of course be established, and the decrees respecting Avignon will not be executed, &c.

The patriots of Marseilles call the king of Sardinia, *Rois des Marmottes*, and offer, unsupported, to annihilate his armies!

It is reported, that M. Pestalozzi, Marchal de Camp, is gone over to the enemy. He set off through Sarbuck, accompanied by several officers; 200 officers of M. de la Fayette's army are said to have followed his example. Only 45 soldiers of the regiment *Royal Allemand* refused to go over to the enemy.

[*The following Articles are translated from Paris Papers.*]

PARIS, May 4.

M. Decarle has taken possession of Furnes.

May 7th.

On the 30th of April, at eight in the morning, the magistracy of Furnes having been informed that a body of French troops was approaching, assembled, and resolved to send commissioners to learn their intention. At a short distance from the city they perceived the French troops. General Decarle gave orders to halt, and sent an officer to meet them with a note, as follows:

"M. Decarle recommends to the soldiers of the detachment at the head of which he is placed, to look upon the inhabitants of that part of the low countries they shall pass through, as friends and devoted to the French interest; he prohibits in the name of the law, offering offence to any one, or injuring property or persons. At this proof of subordination and generosity he will know true Frenchmen." This note was published by the General's desire in Flemish, in the city and neighbourhood; and upon his request refreshments were furnished to his detachment, which is said to consist of 1400 men. This detachment returned on the same day at 10 to Dunkirk, and are preparing for another expedition.

May 8.

From Valenciennes May 2.

We know not yet where to lay the blame of our late defeat. We entertain more than suspicions against several officers of some regiments belonging to the army, and against many soldiers who it is believed are paid to disseminate doubts on the conduct of generals. The regiments of colonel general dragoons, and that of the Queen are especially suspected. The really patriotic soldiers, and they are by far the most numerous, are sensible of the patriotism of a majority of officers; but others they suspect, who under the cloak of immoderate ardor conceal perfidious intention and aversion to the constitution. These traitors of which it is important to purge the army, have only remained in it to second the dark designs of their brethren the emigrants by occaonsiing disturbances among them.

We wait with patience an opportunity of retrieving our character,—of proving to despots, that soldiers in the cause of independence are not discouraged by misfortune, but are rather rendered more fordmidable by the strength of opposition. The Marshall de Rochambeau has already driven back the Austrians, has forced them from their advanced posts, and obliged them to fall back on Mons.

May 3.

M. Alexandre Beauharnois, president of the friends of the constitution in th s city relates, that a grenadier of the 74th regiment who had fallen wounded along side of him near Quievrain, said to him: "Officer, put an end to my sufferings, and don't let me any longer witness the shame of this event.—Officer, you see, that I die by my musket, and with regret at wanting strength to carry it."

[This soldier whose name is Pie, has recovered and been rewarded.]

May 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Aix, April 30.

The army of Marseilles, is returning from the expedition against the rebels of Arles. On the 28th the army was in this city. All good citizens remarked with pleasure the good understanding that subsisted between the militia of Aix and Marseilles, when, on a sudden, 3 or 400 volunteers of the army disturbed the public peace by unjust demands accompanied with threats. They rush towards the municipality and department, and with high words demand 50 lives for each private in the army, declaring that they would not leave the city until their demand was complied with.—To shew their determination to persist they took possession of the artillery and placed it at the entrance of the city; and there, deaf to the voice of their officers, they levelled their pieces at all those who attempted to come near. Matters remained some time in this situation. In the mean time the city of Marseilles informed of this conduct loudly proclaimed their resentment. The municipality sent the mayor, the district aud club their respective Presidents, to inform these rebels, that if they did not immediately return to their duty, 6000 men from Marseilles should come and protect the law.

The riotors were unable to make head against the universal blame from the citizens; they returned to the army and set off the same day. The mayor, the Presidents we have just mentioned and all the patriotic volunteers in the army have promised that their attempt should not pass unpunished, and to obtain their dismission from the National Guard. About a sixth of the army have been guilty of this irregularity, the remainder stood steady protectors of the Law. It is probable that the riotors are strangers introduced into the army for evil purposes.

May 3.

I have just seen a Notary of this country lately arrived from Chamberry. The city is in the greatest confusion, and the inhabitants wish for the arrival of the French. 10,500 troops of Savoy arrive. This notary has seen one of the regiments arrive, loaded with faggots for the purpose of firing any villages that might attempt to resist. The king of Sardinia says he prefers seeing Savoy in flames than in a state of insurrection.

Our department will soon be reinforced

by a body of 12,000 men from the environs of Grenoble.

From Vienna, April 28. P. M.

A courier juſt arrived from Peterſburg in 8 days, leſs 4 hours, brings intelligence. that Catherine is fallen into a lethargy, which had laſted 21 hours when he left Peterſburg. Signs of life, however, it is ſaid, ſtill remain, but that ſhe cannot recover.

National Assembly, May 11.

A letter is read from M. Biron petitioning the aſſembly would uſe its influence to keep M. Rochambeau at the head of the northern army.

The new miniſter of war (Mr. Sevrain) addreſſed the aſſembly as follows:

"I have accepted the ſtation to which the king has been pleaſed to call me: I have accepted it, perſuaded, that with pure intentions it is the duty of a citizen not to refuſe his labour even in the moſt perilous ſituation, eſpecially when he may hope for ſupport from the repreſentatives of the nation."

"I enter the liſts, and will not reſign, unleſs convinced that my ſtrength is not ſufficient to ſecond my wiſhes of doing right."

The decree propoſed by the committee was agreed to as follows:

1. *The executive power is directed to cauſe a court martial to be formed in ſuch city as the general of the northern army ſhall fix upon, to judge the guilty, who in the 5th and 6th regiments of dragoons, cried out* TREASON, *in the engagement near Mons.*

2. *The general ſhall require the 5th and 6th regiments to declare who were firſt guilty of raiſing this cry. If they do not make this declaration within a limited time they ſhall be broke.*

3. *If they are broke, their ſtandards ſhall be torn and burnt in ſight of the whole army; and the numbers by which their regiments are diſtinguiſhed ſhall ever remain vacant in the army.*

4. *The executive will give an account in 8 days of the neceſſary ſteps to be taken againſt thoſe who have excited the ſoldiery to this act of inſubordination.*

May 14.

Certain intelligence is received in Holland of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

The regiment Royal Allemand has in totality deſerted to the enemy. We regret the horſes.

Several officers of Berchigny have deſerted.—So much the better.

A letter from Liſle informs that good order is perfectly reſtored among the troops; that from 150 *to* 200 *Auſtrians, with national cockades, have arrived there, who informed, that there has been an inſurrection at Tournay.*

From Antwerp, *May 9th.*

We have no news from the frontiers ſince the attack on the 30th ult. This has made a diſagreeable impreſſion among the friends of the French. We cannot conceive why the French army is ſo backward in attacking, ſince the Imperialiſts are ſo far inferior in numbers. What will be done when they are reinforced from Germany, which will ſoon be the caſe.

We wait the arrival of the French troops with impatience. They will find here men to back their efforts.

Luckner is at Paris. May 10.

A traveller juſt arrived from the camp at Givet, informs, that it is in good order, and well prepared to receive the Auſtrians.

From Valenciennes May 6.

On the 2d of May 400 Houlans attacked our poſt at Betigny, about one league diſtant from Maubeuge. This poſt of 30 men only fell back upon Maubeuge. They attempted at firſt to reſiſt and loſt three men. We ſaw from here the flames of Farmers houſes fired by the Houlans. The third regiment of cavalry was ſent from Maubeuge, and the Houlans retired. On the 3d, at nine in the morning, a few Houlans again made their appearance. Two companies of Chaſſeurs, of thirty men each, on foot, were ſent after them, under the command of M. le Paicheux lieutenant-colonel. The Houlans are found 400 in number. M. le Paicheux marched forward, however, with his 60 Chaſſeurs in a compact ſquare battalion.—He manœvred with great ſkill,—feigned a precipitate retreat. The Houlans purſued,—they ſuffered them to approach, ſtopped ſuddenly, ſtood firm, faced and attacked vigorouſly the Houlans. Theſe got entangled in the bruſh of a wood into which the Chaſſeurs had drawn them. Fifty-eight fell in the field,—one Houlan only, was made priſoner, as they were on horſeback and the Chaſſeurs on foot. 20 Horſes were taken, which were ſold, and the money divided among the Chaſſeurs; they beſides have got ſome watches, piſtols, and pikes, the reward of their courage. Each Chaſſeur has brought back a Houlan Jacket and Cap. They have fixed on the walls of their reſpective quarters theſe marks of victory.

From Aix, May 5.

The day after their return to Marſeilles, the revolters who had diſturbed the public peace at Aix, aſſembled in arms near the place where the municipality ſits. There they reiterated their demands and threats. The Grenadiers of the army aſſembled round the municipality; then falling on the rebels, ſword in hand, wounded a conſiderable number. The remainder were ſeized, and we ſhall get rid of them.

From Antibes, May 2.

The King of Sardinia ſends forces into Savoy. Chamberry is in a ſtate of ferment. The departments of Iſire and of Ain wiſh to fall on their neighbours; but they muſt firſt be ſtregthened to prevent the Piemonteſe ſoldiery from burning and running the country.

LONDON, May 19.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Paris.

"The King has made another attempt to eſcape. He has written a letter to marſhal Rochambeau in his own name, countermanding the orders of the miniſter at war, and ordering him not to attack the Auſtrians if he thought he was likely to gain any advantage over them. Rochambeau is an obſequious ſervant of the King, but he did not underſtand this meſſage; he thought it was ſome trick put upon him by the miniſter of war with whom he is at variance, and returned the letter to him, deſiring an explanation. The miniſter, aſtoniſhed and enraged, inſtantly waited upon the King, and deſired to know what this meant. The King in a fury attempted to force the letter from him. "No, ſays De Grave, you ſhall only have it with my life; if I am impeached by the Aſſembly for the ill ſucceſs of my meaſures, upon this will I reſt my defence." The fact is, that the King is a ſpy upon all meaſures of the council; he tranſmits their plans regularly to the Auſtrians, and De Grave told him the proofs were well known. Frightened at this information, he was determined to flee once more. He was to have ſet out laſt Wedneſday night for Havre, and to have taken ſhipping for Oſtend. But the committee of inſpection, and the miniſters knew of every thing; the latter waited upon him in a body, and adviſed him, if he valued life, to remain where he was; he took their advice, and the matter was huſhed up.

"The diſcovery which we mentioned on Saturday to be made in Paris reſpecting the King of France, has occaſioned great conſternation among the beſt friends of that kingdom. His majeſty's preſſing to have the plans for the army's movements formed in his cabinet, contrary to the ſecretary of war's ſuggeſtions, as to the impoſſibility of accommodating them to the exigency of the moment, excited uncommon ſuſpicions and ſpeculation."

RICHMOND, July 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, (N. C.) dated June 24.

"I have no news to write you except that we have 7 pirates brought here by Mr. J. Wallace, who were ſent from this to Newbern two days ago. They came on ſhore on Wedneſday laſt at Portſmouth, and on Thurſday morning Wallace was informed that a crew of men had landed from two boats, with many cloaths, and had given away their boats, and told that the captain of the veſſel to which they belonged would not leave her, altho' ſhe was then ſinking. This raiſed a ſuſpicion in Wallace that all was not right, and he immediately went to examine, and as he was going on ſhore he met two of the pilots in a boat carrying 7 of the crew to Waſhington—on aſking them ſome queſtions his ſuſpicions were increaſed, and he learnt that there were two Frenchmen at Portſmouth, who would not come with them, and could not ſpeak Engliſh. He went on ſhore and was juſt able to underſtand from them the crew had killed the captain and mate. He then maned his pilot boat, and purſued the others, whom he overtook againſt Indian Iſland and brought her in the evening of Thurſday. We put them in jail, and in a ſhort time after, a lad amongſt them called out that they were going to murder him. We then took him out, and on examination he informed that the veſſel was a French brig from Savannah in Georgia, bound to Bordeaux, laden with tobacco and rice, commanded by capt. Cleary—that on Monday laſt the ſix men now ſent to Newbern, (viz. Harry M'Daniel, Thomas Boyle, John Edwards, Robert Roberts, and two Frenchmen, all the likelieſt men I ever ſaw on board one veſſel) did murder the captain and mate, and threw them over-board, then got drunk and plundered the captain's and mate's cheſts. They ſtayed on board rioting and quarrelling till Wedneſday, about 12 o'clock, when they ſaw a ſchooner comming towards them—they then attempted to ſcuttle the veſſel, but could not do it effectually,—afterwards made one Hannah Barrel, late of New-York, drunk with rum and ſpirits of turpentine, left her on board, and ſet out for ſhore, which was then in ſight, and before they landed, they ſaw the ſchooner ſail round the brig, which ſtill had all her ſails up. The brig is named the Baillie of Souffrein—the merchants at Savannah who loaded her are meſſ. Hill and May."

PROVIDENCE, July 5.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Birth-Day of our Nation, the ſame was obſerved in this Town.

Among a variety of other buſineſs, the General Aſſembly, in their late ſeſſion, paſſed an act incorporating three Societies, for the purpoſe of conſtructing three Bridges—one over the Upper and another over the Lower Ferry, on Second River, and a third over Howland's Ferry.—The two former will greatly accommodate this Town and the neighbouring Towns in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts; and the latter muſt prove highly advantageous to the Iſland of Rhode-Iſland, by connecting it with the Main.

Aſſaſſinations have not ſtopped in Sweden—an Engliſh paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of the report of the aſſaſſination of the Duke de Sudermania—Regent of Sweden.

It appears by the journal of M. de Rochambeau, and by a ſubſequent letter to the King, a tranſlation of which has already appeared, that he is diſpoſed to lay much of the blame ariſing on the want of ſucceſs of the late expedition, on the King's council, and the miniſter of war in particular. It appears that they, at the diſtance of 50 leagues undertook the direction of the expedition, and from M. de Rochambeau's account, even ſent inſtructions to the officers under him, thereby rendering them in a degree independent of the commander in chief.

The failure of the expedition appears to be owing to too great precipitation, unacquaintance with the actual ſituation of the Auſtrian forces, and a ſpirit of inſubordination among the troops, probably introduced by emigrant emiſſaries. It is extremely probable that by the arts of the exiled Princes, men may have been introduced into the French army, inimical to the revolution, ready on the ſhadow of a pretext to ſtir up a revolt. This appears to be the opinion of ſome writers among the French. If it is founded, the French troops muſt be purged of this villainous ſet before much can be expected from their courage and patriotiſm. This will be a work of difficulty and delicacy, as ill grounded ſuſpicions might offend and cauſe more diſturbance than the exiſtence of the evil complained of.

New-York, July 12. James Miller, formerly a mariner on board the brig Sion, Capt. Weatherby, from this port bound to Amſterdam, (who arrived on Monday from Newfoundland) gives an account, that the aforeſaid brig Sion foundered at ſea about the middle of April, and was totally loſt, together with the cargo. The crew were fortunately taken up by Captain Scilly, of a brig belonging to Dartmouth, and carried into Newfoundland.

Captain Bunker, on the 7th June, ſpoke with the ſchooner Hope, of St. John, Samuel Parker, maſter, out three days from Virginia, bound to St. Johns, all well.

The Brig London Packet, J. Kearney, maſter, on the 23d of June, ſpoke the Brig Nancy, of George-town, from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Baltimore, in lat. 40, long. 53, out 45 days.

June 24th, ſpoke the Brig Mary, of Philadelphia, in lat. 39. 37. long. 56. 10, then 8 days out, bound to Amſterdam.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Luzerne county.

On Sunday the 1ſt of July, I left Tioga point, near the middle of the day; about half after one o clock P. M. a ſhower appeared to be riſing from the north weſt, and I had ſcarcely time to take ſhelter in the houſe of Obadiah Gore, Eſq. at Shehequen, before the ſtorm came on, attended with heavy thunder and lightning, and a violent gale of wind with rain. The ſtorm continued upwards of half an hour; during which time to ſee the tumbling of timber during the ſtorm, was ſurpriſing. After it abated I cotinued on my journey, but found it very difficult travelling in many places, the road being blocked up by the falling of timber, I reached Wilkſbarre on Wedneſday. It appears that the ſtorm extended through the country, and at the ſame hour of the day, *blew* more violent in ſome places than others. At Exeter, about 9 miles from Wilkſbarre a level plain loaded with pitch pine timber, was ſwept of its timber; ſcarce a tree left for more than a mile in length, and three fourths of a mile wide, being either torn up by the roots or twiſted off, leaving their ſtumps from 5 to 30 feet high.

"A number of buildings in different parts of the country ſtript of their roofs, and otherways damaged—fences in many places removed, and many fields of corn, other grain and flax laid level with the earth—cattle killed by the falling of timber in every part of the county.

"A Mr.——Lot, who lived at Mahoopher, about 35 miles from Wilkſbarre, whoſe family conſiſted of his wife and a number of children—he with his wife being abſent, the children ſeeing themſelves in danger in the houſe, left it at the inſtant a large tree was falling; the tree reached them a ſmall diſtance from the door, and a girl about eleven years of age was cruſhed to pieces, and expired inſtantly. One of the children had a thigh and both arms broke, another badly wounded in the head—theſe two it was feared had received the fatal blow, two others ſlightly wounded."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux,

April 26.

"You will learn with more pleaſure than ſurpriſe, the effect produced here yeſterday, by the news of the declaration of war with Francis. The meeting of the Society of friends to the Conſtitution was uncommonly numerous. The reading of our accounts from Paris was ſcarcely concluded, when the adjourned deliberation on the exchange of Aſſignats for gold and ſilver was unanimouſly reſumed In an inſtant, the members and ſpectators ſent a ſhower of louis and crowns upon the preſident's table! But ſoon to this inſtant confuſion ſucceeded a more regular method of receiving donations. I wiſh you could have witneſſed this truly patriotic ſcene. A reſpectful ſilence was only interrupted by plaudits, and by the declaration each member made, in his turn, or the ſum he wiſhed to contribute. The ſecretaries filled the regiſters with ſubſcriptions thus made. The ſum ſubſcribed in this ſitting amount to upwards of 60,000 livres. The ſubſcriptions will again open this evening, and I hope it will double. If the ſame patriotic ardour animates all our citizens, who can enumerate our reſources; and if, in times ſo favourable to our wiſhes, if Frenchmen are ſo devoted to the ſervice of their country, what would be their enthuſiaſm was liberty in danger.

"Such of our citizens as had not gold to offer, joined the volunteer corps, devoting their lives to the ſervice of their country; others engaged to provide for the wives and children of thoſe during their abſence; & others again engaged to pay an annual ſum as long as the war ſhould continue.

"You ſee, the citizens of Bourdeaux, ſtill maintain their character;—they unanimouſly wiſhed for war in defence of liberty, they are now ready to carry it on with all their ſtrength. *Few words and heavy blows,* is the motto of our brave neighbours of Antwerp: *Little ſaid and more done* is that of all the patriots of Bourdeaux"

Saturday laſt being the anniverſary of the French revolution, forty-nine gentlemen aſſembled at the houſe of Mr. Philip Pancake, in order to celebrate the day in honor to a nation who have lent their aid to our glorious independence. Between each toaſt, with the firing of artillery intervening and the raiſing the ſign, depicted for our worthy Governor Mifflin, the following toaſts were given.

1. The United States.
2. The Preſident, with three huzzas.
3. The Vice-Preſident.
4. The ſtate of Pennſylvania.
5. Governor Mifflin, with three huzzas.
6. The National Aſſembly of France: may their meaſures conduce to the happineſs of their conſtituents.
7. The Marquis de la Eayette and the army under his command.
8. May the torch of Liberty which hath been lighted in America, illumine the univerſe.
9. Peace, happineſs and independence to all the nations of the earth.
10. May bigotry and ſuperſtition ceaſe, and tolerated religion become every where prevalent.

11. May the light of liberty load the artillery of France, and every patriot put a torch to the vent.

12. May the ſtripes of our flag give vigour to our citizens.

13. May the ſtimulus of virtue be energetic in ſupport of the rights of man.

14. The day: May it by freemen be ever kept ſacred to the French revolution.

15. May every perſon who celebrates this day, as the epoch of French liberty, enjoy happineſs and peace here and hereafter.

16. Succeſs to the arms of the French, who are now contending in the cauſe of their country.

Accounts from all parts of the United States inform of the celebration of the anniverſary of independence, with that ſentiment, ſocial union and pleaſure, which have heretofore diſtinguiſhed the commemoration of that glorious event.

By accounts from the State of New-York, it appears, that Mr. Jay has received the moſt flattering teſtimonials of the reſpect and attachment of the citizens of Lanſingburgh, Albany, Hudſon and other places, during a tour through the upper counties of that ſtate.

Accounts from South Carolina and Georgia, are very unfavorable with reſpect to their crops; no rain of any conſequence having fallen in the more eaſtern diſtricts of thoſe ſtates ſince April.

Wedneſday laſt the Preſident of the United States and his lady, left this city, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Mr Secretary Lear and family are gone on a viſit to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

Accounts have been publiſhed in ſeveral papers, of the capture of Tippoo Saib's capital Seringapatam, by the forces under Lord Cornwallis. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purpoſes. Later and authentic intelligence, ſtates, that Cornwallis had taken ſome ſmall forts, was on his march towards Seringapatam, and that Tippoo had made ſome propoſitions for peace, which were not acceded to.

The aſſaſſination of Count Dillon appears to have been attended with every circumſtance of frantic cruelty that could diſgrace the loweſt order of ſavages.—Amidſt the whole of this infernal ſcene, he to the laſt (ſay our accounts) ſhewed himſelf firm and undaunted, and met death with that ſerene fortitude, which evermore characterizes a man truly great.

According to the letters from London, there is every reaſon to believe that the court party were determined, if poſſible, to hunt Mr. Paine out of England, and that, as the firſt ſtep, the proſecution of him for a libel was in agitation.

Saturday laſt, the 14th of July, the anniverſary of the French Revolution, was noticed in this city, by demonſtrations of joy.

The veſſels in the harbour were dreſſed in their colours, and a French veſſel ſaluted the day by frequent firings.

Several ſelect companies celebrated the day in a convivial manner.—And the evening was cloſed by a brilliant diſplay of rockets and other fire works, which met with the greateſt applauſe from a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. The following toaſts were drank on the occaſion.

1. The French nation; their conſtitution, and king.
2. May the freedom which dawned on this day, encircle the globe.
3. Victory to the French armies over the foes to liberty.
4. Liberty or death.
5. The Preſident of the United States.
6. Agriculture, parent of virtue and independence.
7. Commerce and Manufactures.
8. The fair of France and America: may each weave a cap of Liberty for a huſband.
9. Peace to all the world: may it learn to prize and preſerve it.
10. The patriotic King Staniſlaus Auguſtus.
11. The United States: may they prove an aſſylum to patriots of every part of the world.
12. The rights of men.
13. The political virtues of Mirabeau: may they cover his foibles.
14. The old thirteen: may the number be ſacred in every American mind.
15. The memory of thoſe who have fallen in defence of liberty.

The officers of the 4th Philadelphia regiment of militia, Lieut. Col. John Shee, having, in commemoration of the eſtabliſhment of the French conſtitution, dined at Mr. Ogden's, on the river Schuylkill, laſt Saturday, the following toaſts were drank:

1. The 14th of July, the day that gave freedom to a gallant and enlightened people.
2. The Nation of France, may liberty prevail over deſpotiſm.
3. The United States, may they ſedulouſly guard their rights, nor harbour illiberal ſuſpicions of thoſe whom they place in office.
4. Peace and proſperity to the iſland of St. Domingo.
5. The King of the French, may he largely participate in the happineſs of the nation.
6. The Preſident, may his days be numerous, and his life be happy.
7. The Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
8. The political conſtitution of France and America, may the former produce the bleſſings experienced of the latter.
9. Perpetual amity between France and America.
10. Rochambeau, Luckner, and Fayette, may victory attend the arms of thoſe who war not for conqueſt.
11. The King and people of Poland.
12. May government be inſtituted ſolely for the good of the people, and tyranny be baniſhed the earth.
13. Paine, and the friends of freedom throughout the world.

* The fair, and the men who revere them.

14. The 4th regiment, may it ever be conſpicuous for its diſcipline, its love of order and good government.

* The regimental toaſt.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania have appointed the following times and places for holding Courts of Niſi Prius, the enſuing fall:

At Norris-town, for Montgomery county, the 24th September.
At Newtown, in Bucks county, the 1ſt October.
At Cheſter, in Delaware county, the 10th October.
At Weſt-Cheſter, in Cheſter county, the 15th Ditto.
At Lancaſter, in Lancaſter county, the 22d October.

From late Paris papers.

PARIS, May 3.

In the National Aſſembly, on the 1ſt of May, M. Francois moved, that, owing to the ſcarcity and enhanced price of printing and writing paper, the exportation of thoſe articles employed in manufacturing it be prohibited, leſt deſpotiſm ſhould conquer freedom of the preſs, the palladium of liberty, by occaſioning a dearth. [This need not be apprehended, while a ſhirt remains in France.]

In the evening ſitting, a letter was received from the municipality of Valenciennes, in which they repreſent the check experienced by the French troops, as owing to want of proviſions and arms. The miniſter of war denied the fact, and gave an account of proviſions and arms furniſhed for the northern army.

The trifling checks experienced by our troops, in the onſet, may become uſeful leſſons. They will learn not to give credit to rumours raiſed by deſigning perſons, who will loſe no opportunity of ſpreading them, eſpecially if they are at firſt ſucceſsful. Theſe checks will teach them, that order and diſcipline are the ſecret methods of obtaining victory. Theſe trifling misfortunes have only ſerved to increaſe the ardor of our troops, and the number of patriotic gifts preſented to the Aſſembly yeſterday, plainly prove, that the public ſpirit is by no means depreſſed by them.

Many rumours were this day circulating, relative to the taking of Mons, of Tournay, and the defeat of the vanguard of M. la Fayette's army, at Namur. Nothing is certain—but the ſilence of Generals, the joy of ariſtocrats, and the immoveable ſteadineſs of patriots. It is however very probable, that M. Rochambeau has been induced by the ardour of our troops, to again march againſt Mons.

In the National Aſſembly, on the 13th of May, M. Merlin read a letter from the Mayor of Thionville, giving an account of the unſucceſsful efforts made to prevail on the Huſſars of Berching to deſert. They were ſent from the camp of Tiercelet to reconnoitre. They came up with a party of the enemy, and their officers ſtepped forward and entered into a converſation with the Auſtrian officers. Theſe ſoon returned, when their commander read them a letter written by Bouille, inviting the ſoldiers to deſert, by tempting promiſes. The gallant Huſſars, with one voice, ſpurned at the bare propoſal. The officers, ſuperior and inferior, excepting ſix, fled, carrying with them two colours. A quarter-maſter purſued them with a few ſoldiers, and retook one of the ſtandards. The Huſſars returned to Thionville.

In the ſame ſitting 100,000 livres were directed to be paid to the miniſter of marine, to pay the expence of educating the children of parents who have ſuffered in the late St. Domingo diſturbances.

To obtain aſſiſtance from this fund, a certificate from the St. Domingo commiſſioners muſt be preſented, in proof of the loſſes ſuſtained. The municipality of the place where the children ſhall be educated, muſt ſee that they are brought up in the principles of the conſtitution.

Accounts down to the laſt of May, received from Londonderry by the ſhip Mary, Capt. Campbell, arrived at Baltimore, repreſent Ireland as at the *Eve of a revolution*. The Catholicks and the Diſſenters have joined intereſts in the common Cauſe—*the Recovery of uſurped Rights!* The above veſſel brings 250 paſſengers. It was expected that from eight to ten thouſand perſons would leave that one port, for different parts of America, during the preſent ſeaſon.

Capt. Sweetman, of the ſnow Ann and Mary, in 42 days from Cork to Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. in lat. 40:18, N. long. 46 W. ſpoke the brig Betſey, Ruſſell, from this port for Amſterdam, out 23 days, all well: And on the 20th, in lat. 38:25 N. long. 68:20 W. he ſpoke the ſhip Phœnix, of and for London, all well.

MAPLE—SUGAR PREMIUMS

AT a meeting of the ſubſcribers for promoting the progreſs and improvement of the Manufactory of Maple Sugar, the committee appointed for this purpoſe having exhibited ſamples from various applicants for premiums, with their reſpective weights of the ſugar annexed,

Reſolved, that the firſt premium of 75 dollars be paid by the ſecretary to Thadeus Scribner of Herkemer Town, in Herkemer County—he having produced upwards of 600lb. of *grained Maple Sugar*, of a ſuperior quality.

Reſolved, that the ſecond premium of 50 dollars be paid by the ſecretary to Comfort Cook, of Otſego County—(Note—This parcel would have claimed the firſt premium, being equal to the beſt Muſcovado, but leſs than 600lb.)

Reſolved, that the third premium of 25 dollars be given to John Harris and Raner Huntly, of Milton, in Saratoga County.

Reſolved, that the chairman be requeſted to receive ſamples out of the reſpective parcels on which premiums have been adjudged and paid, to be exhibited to the legiſlature early in their next ſeſſion, and to endeavor to obtain legiſlative bounties to be diſtributed in premiums on a larger ſcale than can be expected from the patriotic liberality of private individuals, in promoting a ſtaple of commerce which is intereſting to the whole community.

Reſolved, that the remaining ſums ſubſcribed and not yet paid, be collected by the ſecretary to defray the expences of hand-bills, &c. &c. as well as in proſecuting future efforts in advancing the proſperity of that valuable ſource of wealth, the manufacturing of *Maple Sugar*.

Publiſhed by order,

J. Van Renſſelaer, Chairman.

A true copy from the minutes,

E. Watſon, Secretary.

Albany, July 3, 1791.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-ſtreet,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the laſt day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and eſtimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Alſo, The Mode of tranſacting Buſineſs at the Cuſtom-Houſe for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, and others concerned.

Aſtronomic Calculations for Almanacs

To be had, as uſual, at No. 9, Pear-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

☞Thoſe who uſed William Waring's Calculations for 1792, may be aſſured, that, although they differ ſo widely from others publiſhed here, particularly in the Moon's riſing and ſetting (above an hour in ſome places!) his numbers agree well with celeſtial obſervations, as can be ſufficiently teſtified if neceſſary.

Philadelphia, 5th 7th month, 1792.

WHEREAS we whoſe names are underwritten and ſubſcribed, were, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, appointed auditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Montgomery, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in conſequence of a domeſtic attachment iſſued out of the ſaid court, againſt Nicholas Miller, at the ſuit of John Leſher. We do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demand againſt the ſaid Nicholas Miller, that they be and appear before us the ſaid auditors, on Tueſday, the ſeventh day of Auguſt next, at the houſe of John Nice, inn-keeper, in Marlborough townſhip, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there exhibit their reſpective accounts (legally atteſted) againſt the ſaid Nicholas Miller, in order that the ſeveral claims may be ſettled and adjuſted according to law.

MICHAEL CROLL,
SAMUEL JAGO, } Auditors.
CHARLES JOLLY,

Montgomery County, July 7, 1792. † 5t

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodſtown, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad, named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, down look, ſtoops in his walk, round ſhouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, a good hat, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

WHEREAS a certain Magdalehe Lein, of Saliſbury townſhip, in the county of Northampton, in Pennſylvania, by an advertiſement of 29th May laſt, publiſhed in one of the Philadelphia newſpapers, (ſuppoſed to be the Mail, No. 160) hath publicly accuſed my huſband, John Peter Nagel, of the wilful murder of her huſband William Lein; on the 12th day of May, 1791, and has offered a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending the ſaid John Peter Nagel; I therefore think it my duty to contradict the ſaid advertiſement, by acquainting the public that the ſaid charge of murder is without foundation; that William Lein was of a very quarrelſome diſpoſition; that being near neighbours, and Lein not keeping his fences in good order, our cattle treſpaſſed on his ground; that he beat our cattle in ſuch manner that we actually loſt one cow by it; that when my children endeavoured to drive the cattle off his ground he abuſed them, by beating them in a moſt ſhocking manner, ſo that one of my children will perhaps feel the effects during the remainder of its life; that theſe accumulated provocations induced my huſband on the 12th May, 1791, when they met in the ſame field, to defend himſelf againſt the ſaid Lein; that Lein returned home without any apparent hurt, and it is ſuppoſed that an old debility or hurt in his body, irritated by anger and ſtraining, put a period to his life 3 or 4 hours after. As it is the province of the civil magiſtrate to apprehend delinquents of the ſort my huſband is accuſed of, and to iſſue proclamation, and offer rewards for that purpoſe, I alſo think it my duty to inform the public, that Magdalene Lein will never be able to perform the promiſe of paying Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending my huſband, it being notorious that her whole eſtate does not exceed the tenth part of it.

HANNAH NAGEL.

Northampton county, 4th July, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbetf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Edward Mankin, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the 28th day of July next, for the ſaid creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, 25th June, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 9th inſt. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet ſix inches high, and rather ſlim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waiſtcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.

York, June 24, 1792. ‖ 5w

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in conſequence of the ſale of the houſe where he has long reſided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, north Third-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Looking Glaſſes of every deſcription, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Buſineſs, in the neweſt and moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in West-Bradford township, Chester county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-house and barn, two small orchards, and being in a limestone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a small expence; if not sold before the 2d of August next, it will then be sold by public sale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee house, in Second-street. For particulars apply to the subscribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Cross-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-street.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
¶ JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three streams of water run through the place.

July 11, 1792.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th instant, a bright bay MARE, with a blaze in her face and several white spots on her back, made by the saddle, near 16 hands high, about 17 years old: she paces and trots. Also, an iron-grey or roan HORSE, 4 four years old, with a star in his forehead; has his mane cut for the collar, and several marks of the collar on his shoulder, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever secures said horses, and thief or thieves, so that he or they be brought to justice, and the horses restored to the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only.

7th mo. 7th, 1792. GEORGE THOMAS.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Morgan Busteed, late of the district of Southwark, founder, deceased, are desired to present their accounts for settlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Administrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth street, opposite the Indian Queen.

WANTS a place, as a WET NURSE, in a creditable family, a Young Married Woman of a good character. Enquire at the Printing-office.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near shoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both sides. The person who is supposed to have stole the above horse, says his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten stockings, dark hair, had it clubed; said he had taught school about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

WHEREAS my wife Catharena, has eloped from my bed and board, without just cause, and being apprehensive she will run me in debt, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts for her after this date.

June 30, † JOHN MARTIN.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

At the North-West Corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; where those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being supplied, on the most reasonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the subscriber, living in Spruce-street, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well set, and stoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, good shoes, with white metal buckles, and a round castor hat almost new. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if secured in any gaol, so that he may be had again, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, seven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Castle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Castle, Hager's-Town and Winchester, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongst which are some excellent meadow, and more can be made. The soil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in surveying in the Genesee country; application for the terms of sale may be made to him, in Ontario county, state of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and sow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, pleasantly situated in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good stone dwelling house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing springs, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very easy to the purchaser. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-streets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

Norris-Town, July 2, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Daniel Deal, innkeeper, in Plymouth township, on Monday the 23d instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain tract, piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, containing acres; bounded about one mile on the river Schuylkill and by lands late of Samuel Bayard, Esquire, Daniel Deal, and others: on which are erected two stone dwelling houses, one barn, one stone-cutter's shop, two lime kilns, two shad fisheries, one marble quarry, of an excellent quality, &c. The whole in good repair: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Jonathan Colley, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of James Mathews, deceased, will be sold at private sale, all the real estate of said Mathews, in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good square log house and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of seven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ship timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premises, on Oldman's creek; also about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, subject to an improving lease; likewise six acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premises, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inst. from the subscriber, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, speaks very little English; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fustian jacket and breeches, with small metal buttons, a pair of white cotton stockings, new shoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and secures said servant that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

By Isaac Smith, esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinson, of the county of Salem, who claims against Joseph Dickinson, of the same place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three messuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Esq; and William Wilson, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal shares or parts, two of the said parts for the said George Dickinson, and one of the said parts for the said Joseph Dickinson, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of August next, the said Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilson will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land and tenements, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," passed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, shop-keeper, that have discharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of trust from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requested to furnish their respective accounts before the 15th day of August next to the subscriber. Those who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate provision is made for paying, redeeming, and discharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say—

1. All the certificates issued by this state, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any existing laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of six per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the deferred stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or silver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred stock, on which such additional six per cent. certificates were respectively granted by the state as aforesaid.

3. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the three per cent. stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at such rate as the same may be purchased; provided the same does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or silver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. stock, on which such additional three per cent. certificates were, respectively, granted by the state as aforesaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the interest due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of such bills, and for the interest due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, it is further provided, that, if Congress shall on or before the 1st day of July next, renew and again open the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors or shall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the assumption of the non-subscribed debts owing to such state creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, subscribable to the subscription so renewed, or entitled to the benefit of such other provision, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said certificate or certificates from the state treasurer; upon this condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do subscribe to the loan so renewed, or acquiesce in the terms of such other provisions, and thereupon, on or before the first day of July next transfer to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they shall receive from the United States, in consequence of such subscription, or all and singular the interests and benefits to be derived from such other provision, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congress, in and by an Act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," passed on the eighth day of May instant, has renewed and again opened, the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed, pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, entituled an Act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall be enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said Act is provided, until the first day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1st day of August next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is made as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depositing with the Register General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the said 1st day of August next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is also made as aforesaid in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled, upon depositing with the State Treasurer, his, her, or their respective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof respectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the said first day of August next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, subscribable to the subscription to the said loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, and renewed as aforesaid, in and by the said recited act of Congress, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said last mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the state Treasurer; upon the condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do respectively subscribe to the said loan so renewed, and thereupon on or before the said 1st day of August next, transfer to the state Treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they shall receive from the United States in consequence of such subscription,

And Notice is hereby also given, that from and after the said 1st day of August next, all interest, and all right and claim to interest, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will cease and determine, and be thenceforth extinguished, And the holder and holders of the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who shall neglect to apply as aforesaid, on the said 1st day of August next, for the purpose of having the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforesaid, will forfeit and lose all the benefit and advantage of the said recited Act of the General Assembly, unless such holder, or holders, shall, on or before the first day of January next, enter the same in a book for that purpose to be kept by the Treasurer; in which last mentioned case, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, so entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries respectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever discharged, in the same manner, at the like rates, and upon the same conditions, as if application had been regularly made in pursuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the state debts will be ready at the treasury before the expiration of the term prescribed by the legislature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the state debt, who shall be desirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Register General, on or after the 1st day of July.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a discharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3245.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1792.

This day is published, and to be sold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-street,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the last day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and estimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Also, The Mode of transacting Business at the Custom-House for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and others concerned.

Astronomic Calculations for Almanacs

To be had, as usual, at No. 9, Pear-street, Philadelphia.

☞Those who used William Waring's Calculations for 1792, may be assured, that, although they differ so widely from others published here, particularly in the Moon's rising and setting (above an hour in some places!) his numbers agree well with celestial observations, as can be sufficiently testified if necessary.

Philadelphia 5th 7th month, 1792.

WHEREAS we whose names are underwritten and subscribed, were, agreeable to an act of Assembly, appointed auditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Montgomery, in the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of a domestic attachment issued out of the said court, against Nicholas Miller, at the suit of John Lesher. We do hereby give notice to all persons having any demand against the said Nicholas Miller, that they be and appear before us the said auditors, on Tuesday, the seventh day of August next, at the house of John Nice, inn-keeper, in Marlborough township, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there exhibit their respective accounts (legally attested) against the said Nicholas Miller, in order that the several claims may be settled and adjusted according to law.

MICHAEL CROLL,
SAMUEL JAGO,
CHARLES JOLLY, } Auditors.

Montgomery County, July 7, 1792. † 5t

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Woodstown, Salem county, West New-Jersey, an apprentice Lad, named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, slender made, down look, stoops in his walk, round shouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, 2 pair of shoes, a good hat, and two shirts. Whoever takes up and secures the above lad, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

WHEREAS a certain Magdalene Lein, of Salisbury township, in the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania, by an advertisement of 29th May last, published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, (supposed to be the Mail, No. 160) hath publicly accused my husband, John Peter Nagel, of the wilful murder of her husband William Lein, on the 12th day of May, 1791, and has offered a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending the said John Peter Nagel; I therefore think it my duty to contradict the said advertisement, by acquainting the public that the said charge of murder is without foundation; that William Lein was of a very quarrelsome disposition; that being near neighbours, and Lein not keeping his fences in good order, our cattle trespassed on his ground; that he beat our cattle in such manner that we actually lost one cow by it; that when my children endeavoured to drive the cattle off his ground he abused them, by beating them in a most shocking manner, so that one of my children will perhaps feel the effects during the remainder of its life; that these accumulated provocations induced my husband on the 12th May, 1791, when they met in the same field, to defend himself against the said Lein; that Lein returned home without any apparent hurt, and it is supposed that an old debility or hurt in his body, irritated by anger and straining, put a period to his life 3 or 4 hours after. As it is the province of the civil magistrate to apprehend delinquents of the sort my husband is accused of, and to issue proclamation, and offer rewards for that purpose, I also think it my duty to inform the public, that Magdalene Lein will never be able to perform the promise of paying Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending my husband, it being notorious that her whole estate does not exceed the tenth part of it.

HANNAH NAGEL.

Northampton county, 4th July, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the sale of the house where he has long resided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-streets, north Third-street, where he continues to sell Looking Glasses of every description, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Business, in the newest and most fashionable style, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Edward Mankin, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the 28th day of July next, for the said creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, 25th June, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet six inches high, and rather slim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waistcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton stockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.

York, June 24, 1792. ‖ 5w

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requested to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjust a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the assignees of the said Elijah Etting's estate. Such persons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforesaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongst the creditors of the said Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Trustee to the estate of Hubley and Graff, assignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

WAS committed a few days ago, to this gaol, a Negro Man who calls himself Harkey: he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a slim make, and says he is about 43 years of age, and belongs to one Parry Leatherbery, Esq; Attorney at Law, at New Town Chester, Maryland. His master is requested to send and take him away, paying costs, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1792. §

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

In MARKET-STREET, No 51, (Price 4/9 the single Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church according to the Use of the Protestant Epis-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

IF any of the legal descendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their sister, brothers and sister of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the state of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the subscriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the state aforesaid, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennsylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joseph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Chesnut-street,*

HAS just imported in the Sampson, from China, and now landing, fresh Bohea, Hyson, Hyson skin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will sell on low terms, for cash, or short credit. May 29 1792.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a store compting-house, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, sobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give security (if necessary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and bookkeeper in capital houses of trade in Europe several years; he would agree to post books and settle partnership accompts, or transact business, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would assist as usher to an English grammar or mathematical school. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, master of the Protestant Episcopal free school between Second and Third, in Union-street.

N. B. As he has family he would, upon good terms, become tutor to a few families of note in the country. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, about one mile from Righter's ferry, a young dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 20, 1792. ISAAC BOND.

STRAYED, or stolen, on the night of the sixth of June instant, out of the pasture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this grass, about fourteen hands and three inches high, slim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the saddle, but is gentle tempered, has a star on his forehead, he is somethi g more than half English blood. Any person that can give any intelligence of said horse to said Comely, or to the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the state, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS ROSS.

N. B. The colt above described is thin of flesh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein, was shod before, and the shoes half worn. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Lancaster road, in East-town township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th of June instant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two scars on his near shoulder, occasioned by the cut of a scythe or knife when a colt, but not easily seen unless examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might pass for being docked unless examined, his mane inclines to part, and has something of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a small bay Horse, with some white hairs in his tail, in the said pasture, which it is likely has ben stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the devisees of John Nicholson, Esq; deceased, and William Tyler; and also a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholson, while he lived, who died without issue, (which tract of land was by the aforesaid John Nicholson devised to his daughters, situate in the township of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the house of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the sixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their several and respective shares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commissioners.
‡ JOHN REDMAN.

BOSTON, July 14.

Throughout the kingdom of our allies of France, is conſecrate to the divine being, to liberty and feſtivity.—It is the anniverſary of their regeneration! On this day they renew at the Alter of Liberty, their vow "To Live Free, Or Die."

May it be to them, and all mankind, a happy day, and may each ſucceeding year preſent thereon the homage of accumulating numbers, until all the inhabitants of the earth ſhall with one voice, aſpirate "We Are Free."

"Hail! Heaven-born Freedom, hail
The "Rights of Man" prevail!
Before thy beams the power of darkneſs fall—
Earth ſhall her myriads ſee,
All happy, juſt and free,
And truth's reſplendent glories wrap the ball."

The famous Col. Tarleton, has left England, and joined the army of M. de la Fayette.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.

On Monday evening laſt; between the hours of 9 and 12, we had a very ſevere ſtorm of lightning, thunder and rain.—We hear that a barn belonging to Mr. Peleg Fuller, of Scituate, was ſtruck by the lightning, and burnt, together with a cart, a ſleigh, about a ton of Hay, and nearly all his farming Utenſils—a cow was killed near the barn. The lightning alſo ſtruck the houſe of Mr. J. Bowers, in Rehoboth—but without doing much damage.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) July 3.

We hear from Walpole, Newhampſhire, that for a fortnight or three weeks paſt, there have been ſeen lurking in the plains adjoining Connecticut river, ſix Indians—ſaid to have been from Novaſcotia. They a few days ſince entered a public houſe in Weſtmoreland, and enquired particularly of the landlord, where one Mr. Brown lived—from which, and other circumſtances, it is ſtrongly conjectured that he is the object of their purſuit. About fourteen years ſince, this Mr. Brown, it ſeems had been very active in ſlaughtering thoſe Indians who were at hoſtilities with America—theſe are ſuppoſed to be the relations of ſome who fell by his hand. Our informant further adds, that not long afterwards, they went to the houſe of Mr. Brown, and enquired for him, but being informed by his wife that he was abſent, they retired to the wood again.—It is ſaid Mr. Brown keeps himſelf conſtantly armed—on apprehenſions of an attack upon his life.

ALBANY, July 16.

The directors of the weſtern and northern Inland Lock-Navigation are ſummoned to meet in this city on the 27th inſt. for the purpoſe of commencing their operations immediately.

As reſpects the weſtern, it is confidently expected ſome important part of the canals will be accompliſhed this ſeaſon. The prevailing idea now is, that inſtead of 10 years, this great and important work will be accompliſhed in three or four years. It is ſuppoſed by ſpirited active operations, that the work will be better and cheaper done in 4 years than 10; and it certainly will be greatly to the benefit of the proprietors.

The legiſlature having granted 3000l. to build a bridge over the Sprouts of the Mowhawk river, whenever the ſum of 1000l. ſhould be ſubſcribed and paid.—A ſubſcription for this purpoſe is going forward with ſpirit in this city—we are told Gen. Schuyler has ſubſcribed 200l. This bridge will be one of the longeſt in America, and will open a direct communication to a very extenſive country, progreſſing faſt into ſettlements, in the N. W. part of this ſtate.

Albany being fortunately ſituated at the head of the navigation of one of the fineſt rivers in America—once this bridge and the canals are completed, it muſt increaſe with an unexampled rapidity.

The Bank of Albany will commence its operations this week; there can be no doubt but it will tend to enliven and invigorate trade and manufactures, and above all to eſtabliſh a habit of punctuality.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Cape-Francois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated June 30.

"The people of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, and Jeremie, will not accept the Decree of the National Aſſembly. At Port-au-Prince, they fitted out five cruiſers, to prevent ſupplies from being carried into any of the out-ports; they likewiſe ſent a 20 gun ſhip, and four ſmaller veſſels, armed, to the Mole, to bring down a general to command them. He accordingly embarked with 300 volunteers, 500 ſtand of arms, and every thing in proportion. On his way down he was taken by a 74 gun ſhip, and carried into St. Marc, with one of the ſloops; the other three eſcaped. I arrived at St. Marc the ſame day, and the day after the governor of Hiſpaniola arrived from the Cape, with another 74 gun ſhip and a frigate, when the captive-general, Borel, was ordered into cloſe confinement, and all his men. The governor then received on board 400 volunteers of St. Marc, and on the 22d inſt. ſailed for Port-au-Prince, with the two 74 gun ſhips, a frigate, and a 20 gun ſhip; at the ſame time 2000 mulattoes marched down upon the Back of Port-au-Prince, with the French Commiſſioner, who arrived from France, a white general, and the commander in chief of the mulattoes, in order to enforce the decree. I left St. Marc the 25th, and no accounts from thence had then arrived; but, on the 24th, in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy cannonading, for about two hours, which we ſuppoſed was at Port-au-Prince; if ſo, there is no doubt but a total deſtruction will take place. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from thence. The people ſeem really fighting-mad—each port wiſhing to deſtroy the other; ſome in favour of the king; others, for the nation, the mulattoes, the free negroes, the ſlaves, &c. What will be the conſequence God only knows."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 1.

"The canvaſſers of the votes for governor have kindled a flame, which will not be ſoon extinguiſhed. The people are forming committees in every county, and mean to petition the legiſlature for redreſs."

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Maſſachuſetts)

"Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement ſince the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette to commence its operations: they write his army is under the beſt diſcipline, and they requeſt thoſe who have aſſaſſinated General Dillon, may be brought to puniſhment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deſerted. They put great confidence in the national guards, and each corps are burning with deſire to deſtinguiſh themſelves. They ſay that Oſtend is to be garriſoned by Dutch troops, and Anvers by Pruſſian, and that the King of Pruſſia had declared himſelf againſt the French nation, and had ſent into Auſtrian Flanders 42,000 men, and had ſet off for Colbert. Private perſons had demanded permiſſion to fit out privateers from Oſtend, which was refuſed them, by which it appears that the merchant ſhips would not be interrupted by either party, in conſequence the premium of inſurance in France and in England was the ſame as before the commencement of the war. Accounts direct from India confirm the capture of Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis. The King's letter to Rochambeau appears to be fabulous, as no mention is made of it."

An addreſs appears in a Belfaſt (Iriſh) paper, addreſſed to the people of Ulſter, repreſenting to them in a ſtrong light the miſerable ſituation they are actually in, their ſtill worſe proſpects if they remain, and advice to emigrate to the foreſts of America, rather than exiſt in a country where the ſtrong arm of power cruſhes the inhabitant to the duſt, without hope or remedy. It is ſaid, that in conſequence of this addreſs, and other incitements, a large emigration to theſe coaſts will ſoon take place. Sincerely it is to be hoped that the wiſdom of our goverment will ſo compromiſe matters with the Indian tribes as to give theſe foreigners a ſafe aſylum in the weſtern woods; that in flying from the ſceptre of tyranny, they may not fall victims to the ſcalping knives of the irritated, uninformed ſavages.

The anniverſary of American Independence has been celebrated far and wide by the friends of America and republican government—The 14th of July, as far as we have yet heard, has been the object of almoſt equal attention by the patriots of America, and will no doubt in future be conſidered as our ſecond day of eminence in the calendar of Liberty.

A paper maker of note in England has diſcovered a chemical proceſs, which renders paper, made of any rags whatever, as white as thoſe made of the fineſt kind. This diſcovery at once cheapens paper 25 per cent. This is mentioned in all the London papers we have ſeen, as a fact.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated July 14.

"The lateſt European intelligence received in this town, is by the ſhip Ann, Capt. Morſe from Dunkirk; which is arrived at Bedford. Capt. Morſe left Dunkirk the 29th May—and informs that no material engagement had taken place ſince Gen. Dillons defeat; that ſeveral perſons, acceſſary to his death, are held for trial, and are expected would ſuffer, as it was generally believed the ſuſpicion of his treachery is groundleſs—that the inhuman maſſacre of this officer was much reprobated, and had greatly diſcouraged the other officers, who fear a ſimilar fate as they cannot reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiers—that affairs did not wear the moſt pleaſant appearance; and that it was the prevailing opinion, at Dunkirk, that no further attempts would be made to enter the Emperor's dominions, but make it an object to prevent the invaſion of France."

ADDRESS from the Repreſentatives of the French Nation, to the Citizens armed for the Defence of their Country.

"The fate of our Liberty, that, perhaps, of the Liberty of the World, is in your hands. We do not tell you of our confidence; that, like your courage, is unbounded. We have not provoked the war, and, when the King propoſed to us to revenge, at length, the outrages upon the national dignity, we reſiſted, for a long time, the wiſh expreſſed by the general indignation of the French. A good and free people take up arms with regret; but they take them not in vain; they triumph, or they break in their hands.—The tortures and ſhame of an eternal ſervitude would not ſufficiently puniſh a nation, who ſhould ſuffer their liberty to eſcape them after having conquered it.

"And what object can be more worthy of your courage? The period is paſſed, in which French warriors, the docile inſtruments of one man's will, armed themſelves only to defend the intereſts, the caprice, or the paſſions of Kings. At preſent, yourſelves, your children, your own rights, are to be defended.—We muſt conquer, or return to the dominion of feudal privileges, of arbitrary impriſonment, and every ſort of taxation, oppreſſion, and ſervitude. Individual happineſs of all thoſe who are dear to you, are thus nearly connected with the ſafety of a country. But thoſe are unworthy to defend it, who do not add virtue to courage. The men, whom we fight to day, are our brothers, to-morrow, perhaps they will be our friends. Intrepid in battle; firm in misfortunes; modeſt after victory; generous to priſoners; ſuch are a free people. Crimes, notwithſtanding, have been committed! The laws will puniſh, in their juſt ſeverity, all outrages againſt rights of nations, and the ſacred rights of nature; rewards, on the contrary, will attend faithful warriors; their names will obtain for ever, the gratitude and the homage of all the friends of liberty; and, if they die in battle, their children ſhall be the children of the country.

"As for us, immoveable in the midſt of political ſtorms, we ſhall watch over all ſtratagems; over all the enemies of the empire. The world ſhall ſee whether we are the Repreſentatives of a great people, or the timid ſubjects of certain Kings in Europe. We have ſworn not to capitulate either with pride or tyranny; we ſhall keep our oath; death, death, or victory and equality!

"But, to inſure victory, it is neceſſary, that diſcipline ſhould regulate all the movements of courage, and that diſtruſt ſhould never ſuſpend or deſtroy them. There can be no triumph without the abſolute obedience of ſoldiers to their Officers, of Officers to their General; without their conſtant and fraternal union.

"The enemies of the country know, that you will repulſe with horror, him, who would leſſen your civic zeal, your unalterable fidelity; but it is even in your virtues, that they ſeek the means of ſeducing you. Affecting to ſhare your patriotiſm, they mingle with the expreſſion of it, both in their converſation and writings, the inſinuation of a ſentiment, which produces, at firſt, but a ſlight uneaſineſs, and ends in the moſt blamable diſtruſt. They talk to you only of treaſon and perfidy. Obſerve attentively thoſe, who hold this language; and preſently you will perceive, under whatever name they may ſhelter themſelves---that they are, generally, only the emiſſaries, or the hired writers of the enemies of French liberty.

"Warriors, obſerve the 2d battalion of Paris; the 6th regiment of chaſſeurs, ci devant Languedoc; the 3d regiment huſſars, ci devant Eſterhazy; and the 49th regiment of infantry, ci devant Vintimille. It is amongſt yourſelves, that we are happy to find examples for you. They have truſted, obeyed, and merited well of the country."

ADDRESS of M. LA FAYETTE to his army.

"Soldiers of the Country.

"The Legiſlative body, and the King, in the name of the French people, have declared war. Since the country, by the conſtitutional organs of its will, calls us to its defence what citizen can refuſe his arm!

"At the moment in which we firſt obey the oath, pronounced upon the altar of the federation by the nation in arms, I wiſh to inform you of my intentions, and remind you of my principles.

"Convinced, by the experience of a life devoted to liberty, that it can exiſt only among citizens ſubmitted to the laws, as it can be defended only by troops conſenting to ſubordination, I have ſerved the people without flattering them, and, in my conſtant oppoſition to licentiouſneſs and anarchy, have deſerved the hatred of all the ambitious and all the factious. Now, that the army expects of me not pernicious compliances, but an inflexible diſcipline, it is by rigorouſly, fulfilling this duty, that I ſhall juſtify the affection which it grants, and the eſteem which it owes me.—But when I ſubject freemen to the imperious will of a chief, we ſhould all know, General Officers, Soldiers, that, in this war, become a deadly combat between our principles and the pretenſions of deſpots, the rights of every citizen, and the ſafety of all are involved. The Conſtitution, to which we are ſworn, the ſacred cauſe of liberty and equality are involved in it. The conteſt is for the national ſovereignty, under which there can be no compromiſe with any combination of ſtrength or with any dangers, without betraying, not only the French people, but all humanity.

"*Soldiers of liberty, to deſerve theſe bleſſings is not ſufficient to be brave. Your General ought to foreſee and order; you to obey. Be generous; reſpect the enemy when diſarmed. Troops, which always give quarter, and receive it not, will be forever invincible. Be diſintereſted; let not the degrading hope of pillage ever ſully the nobility of our motives. Be humane; that our ſentiments may be admired and laws bleſſed, wherever we go. Be, in ſhort, like your General, reſolved to ſee the triumph of liberty, or to die!*

"*Soldiers of the conſtitution fear not, that ſhe may ceaſe to watch for you, while you fight for her; do not believe, that while you are gone forth to combat for your country, inteſtine commotions will diſturb your homes. The legiſlative body, and the King, will doubtleſs unite themſelves intimately in this deciſive moment, to aſſure the empire of the law. Perſons and property will be reſpected; civil and religious liberty will never be profaned; the peacable citizen will be reſpected, whatever may be his opinion; the guilty will be puniſhed, whatever may be their pretexts; all pretexts will be diſſolved; and the conſtitution will prevail alone both over the rebels, who attack it by open force, and over the traitors, who in diſgracing it by their vile paſſions, ſeem to have ſworn to make it feared at home and ſuſpected abroad. Yes; we ſhall have this prize for our labors and our blood. Let us adhere then, with confidence, to the choſen repreſentatives of the people, who have ſworn not to avoid the duties of the conſtitution, as we will not its dangers: to the hereditary repreſentative, that Citizen King, whoſe throne the Conſti-*

tution has placed upon an irrefragable foundation; and to all the other depositaries of the powers delegated by the constitution.

"They all know, that the use or that authority is a duty for them, to whom the constitution has deputed it, as obedience is for those whom she has submitted to it; and that they may transgress the laws, by not doing what they prohibit. Let us adhere to the National Guards, whom the rising constitution in danger will find always ready to defend it, and whose patriotism will render glorious the calumnies which may be shared with them.

"As for us, bearing the arms which liberty has consecrated, and the declaration of rights, let us march to the enemy. (Signed) LA FAYETTE."

CHARLESTON, July 3.

State of a Thermometer, graduated by Farenheit's Scale, May 6, 1792.

Wind S. W. moderate breeze.

30 minutes past one o'clock, P. M. in shade, 81d.
at two o'clock, in the sun, 112d.

difference 31d.

The thermometer continued exposed, until three o'clock, to the sun; but the mercury gradually fell to 104d. and was then removed into the house.

State of the same thermometer, July 2, 1792.

12 o'clock at noon, in the shade,	92d.
Half past 12, in the sun,	123d.
1 o'clock, in the sun,	134d.
Half past 1 o'clock, in the sun,	138d.
difference,	46d.

The thermometer was now plunged into cold water, standing in the shade, the mercury fell with the utmost rapidity to 86d. Being brought into the house, which is a cool one, and placed in its usual situation, the mercury rose, in a quarter of an hour, to 93d. and continued so for some time.

In these experiments the thermometer was placed in a large garden, four feet from the ground, with the sun operating in full force upon the bulb of the class containing the mercury.

NORFOLK, July 14.

Arrived the brig Liberty, Captain Guerin; on the 23d of June, spoke the brig Alfred, Capt. Thomson, from Philadelphia, bound to Teneriffe, in lat. 58, 8. long. 60, 20. all well.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

Beware of counterfeits.

This day was offered for sale a large number of Virginia military certificates, amounting to a considerable sum; all which have the appearance of being forged: they were offered by a man whose name is not known in town. From some circumstances, he is believed to be a certain ——Woodward, brother to the noted Benjamin Woodward, of Dinwiddie county, near Petersburgh in Virginia: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, about 40 years of age; has short black hair, a little grey ruddy complexion, dark eyes, and has a small piece bit off the end of his nose, near the upper part of his right nostril: He had on a black hat, black cloth coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches.

This caution is given with a view to prevent individuals being imposed on and injured, as also with hope that it may be the means of bringing to condign punishment, a daring villain who is highly dangerous to the comunity at large,

PHILADELPHIA July 25.

The Boston Tontine is dissolved—and the fund appropriated to the Union Bank, a new institution incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts at the late session.

The legislature of Massachusetts have appointed a committee to prepare or procure plans of a building or buildings, with suitable accommodations for the meetings of the supreme executive and legislature, and for the offices of the secretary and treasurer of the commonwealth.

In the Quebec Herald, a poem is advertised for subscription, entitled, "The Yanky Parson, or Ale house Congress, in three cantos, written in the Hudibrastic stile, by a gentleman during his tour through the United States.

Alexander M'Gillivray advertises for a tutor, willing to instruct Indian children in the rudiments of the English language, and the first principles of arithmetic. In the advertisement this chief stiles himself Emperor of the Creek Nations.

Agreeable to the returns made into the office of the Secretary of Massachusetts, the numbers for, and against a separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts are as follow:

For the separation 2074,
Against it 2524.

What an immense distance (says a correspondent) is there between the state of Intelligence in Pennsylvania, at present, and in the year 1780. At that time newspapers were only issued from Philadelphia. At present weekly newspapers are published in the following towns in this state, viz. Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburgh, Sunbury, York-town, Chambersburgh, Carlisle and Pittsburgh. Besides these papers, double the number of papers are printed in Philadelphia, that were published seven years ago—to the combined influence of these papers, Pennsylvania owes the happy change of her constitution—the tranquility of her government—and the facility with which she has adopted all the noble improvements in agriculture—manufactures—canals—and roads, that are now going forward with so much zeal and success, in every part of the state.

There is a degree of respect due to every government which a rational man will never lose sight of, and will carefully preserve in his words and actions, as well as in his strictures and reflections upon its faults and abuses. Truth offered with decency ought never to offend, and however deficient a country may be in men who are not afraid to tell the ruling power the truth, it seems to be proved from a constant experience, that they will never want for flatterers and universal admirers.

In the proclamation of the king of the French, concerning the execution of the laws relative to juries, he speaks with great respect of the late constituent assembly, and congratulated himself upon seeing under his reign a legislation mild, humane, and appropriated to a free constitution, substituted for an oppressive system, more suited to alarm the innocent, than to deter the guilty.

A number of citizens having met at the State-House last Wednesday evening, pursuant to notice in the newspapers, for the purpose of considering on the proper means of forming a ticket for representatives in Congress and electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, it was, on motion, agreed to adjourn to THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, at the State House, when the citizens in general are requested to attend.

We hear from Martinico, that a spirit of riot and insubordination having spread among the troops in garrison there, Mr. Behague, commander in chief, assisted by the inhabitants, succeeded in disarming them, and having kept about 400, which he deemed less guilty, sent the remainder to France. The soldiers own they have been worked upon; but have not yet given up those who had seduced them.

The decree relative to the political state of people of colour and free negroes, having been received without reluctance, it was unanimously resolved not to admit the patriotic troops sent to enforce its execution.

Capt. Fortescue, of the Schooner Recovery, arrived here from Trinidad, on the 8th instant, in latitude 29. longitude 68, 50, spoke Brig—— Capt. Vansise, from this port, bound to Cape-Francois, five days out all well.

Capt. Glover, of the brig Ann, in 58 days from Bilboa to Philadelphia, informs that the brig Jenny, Capt. Craig, of this port, was safe arrived at Bilboa, from N. Carolina the day before he sailed.

DIED at Bethlehem, aged near 82 years, ANDREW SHOBER, a truly honest man, a native of Moravia, and near 50 years a citizen of Pennsylvania.

On a due consideration of the various advantages that have been derived to United America, from the operations of the Federal government, there cannot be a friend to his country that will not exert every nerve to perpetuate such great and solid benefits;—But more peculiarly are the people of Pennsylvania called upon to invigorate a system, that has, in so superior a degree, contributed to her aggrandizement:—there is no calling, no profession, no walk of life that has not experienced its propitious influence.

But this government, founded on the principles of equal representation, requires at stated periods, the suffrages of the citizens at the election of the members of the Legislature.

The time is now approaching, when the good people of this commonwealth will be summoned to exercise this right.

But in order to fix on proper characters to meet the approbation, and unite the suffrages of the people in a general ticket, it will be necessary to propose a conference with our sister counties, when a full and fair discussion will take place, relative to the characters and requisite qualifications of those persons who are best calculated to perform the duties of federal representatives. The deputies to this conference must give tone and vigor to their proceedings, they should therefore be men, who have a personal knowledge of the leading characters of the state, who have acquired a stock of political reputation, and in whom confidence can be placed, both with regard to their judgment and integrity.

No man of this description, who is called upon to serve in so honorable a capacity, it is presumed, will dare to decline the appointment, except his public and official situation might render his interference objectionable on the part of political decency and decorum.

It becomes, therefore, the citizens, seriously to reflect on proper characters to be sent on this important mission; and above all considerations, to permit no jarring divisions to defeat the great object in view;---otherwise, those who are inimical to the federal government and the best interests of Pennsylvania, will have reason to rejoice in the successful issue of their opposition.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

SELECTIONS.

In ancient Rome many laws were made, which are worthy the imitation of modern times.---One was, that whoever disobeyed his father, robbed a temple, hurt a widow, or injured a stranger, were banished the city.

There is much morality to be extracted from the following fact---"When Seladine returned from his conquests in the east, he caused his shirt to be carried on the top of a pole, and heralds to proclaim, *this is all the victorious* Saladine *shall carry to his grave.*"

Bajazet, being overcome by Tamerlane, was shut up in an iron cage---which was but one remove from a larger into a lesser room.---For to an ambitious mind, the whole world is but a large cage.

The living never should the dead lament,
Death's our reward, and not our punishment.

Demetrius compares prosperity to the indulgence of a fond mother, who often ruins her child; but he compares the affection of the Divine Being to that of a wise father, who would have his sons to labour, to feel disappointment and pain, that they may gather strength, and improve their fortitnde. There is not on earth, says he, a spectacle more worthy the regard of a creator intent on his works, than a brave man superior to his sufferings. This Athenian advised King Ptolemy to read books of history, and such as treated of government, for they will tell Princes truths that a flattering courtier dares not.

Aurelius used to say, that he would not part with the little he had learned for all the gold in the universe; and that he had more glory from what he had read and written, than from all the victories he had seen and the realms he had conquered.

Atys, the son of Cresus, who had been dumb all his life, when he saw a soldier of Sirus ready to kill his parent, by the force of natural affection, broke the strings of his tongue, and cried out, "*O kill not my father!*

Solon made a law, that those parents should not be relieved in their old age, by their children, who did not take care to give them a good education.

The words infidel, heresy, good man, and political orthodoxy, imply very different significations among different classes of people. A Musselman is an infidel at Rome, and a Christian is distinguished as an unbeliever at Constantinople.---A Papist by Protestantism---a Calvinist by Universalism understands heresy.---To a Turk the same idea is conveyed by the sect of Ali. A Republican in the United States is esteemed a good citizen. In England, a dangerous one. A good man in many country places almost implies fanatick. In Boston, &c. with many it signifies cash---but in the general acceptation, benevelence.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A DESCRIPTION

Of a new Settlement in the SUGAR-MAPLE country, in Pennsylvania.——Written by a New-England settler, and addressed to the fathers of large families, and to all farmers who waste their labour in cultivating old worn-out lands.

SECLUDED here from noise and strife,
We lead a peaceful happy life:
Men born an hundred miles apart,
Are here united hand and heart.
No Lawyers here with pois'nous breath,
Nor Doctors here to deal out death,
But health and peace have found a place,
And Friendship smiles in ev'ry face.
No rough collectors with grim look,
And double fees and death's roll-book,
To satisfy their unjust rates,
To take our bodies or estates.
No trainings here or such-like trash,
To spend our time or dear-earn'd cash;—
Town-meetings none, for choice of masters,
To make us slaves and breed disasters.
The Congress' wages or excise,
We neither feel, nor know their size;
For we are free from ev'ry tax,
And stay at home and swing the ax.
Perhaps some people may enquire,
Have you no court-house, gaol, or 'squire?—
While folks are honest and sincere,
What need of judge or prison here?
Have we a cause to settle then?—
We leave it to judicious men,
To search the matter well,—and we
Still to their judgment do agree.
The money that in law some spend,
Is all laid out to purchase land:
Affairs are settled without cost,
Nor ill blood gain'd nor silver lost.
Here herbs and roots in plenty grow,
And SUGAR from our MAPLES flow:
MOLASSES, VINEGAR and BEER,
Are made from SUGAR-ORCHARDS here.
For grass or grain our lands are good,
We've many kinds of curious wood:
Pot-ash in plenty here is made;—
With these, we carry on our trade.
Would we have fresh meat;—then we kill
Elk, deer, or bear, and eat our fill:
Sometimes we've fowl, and sometimes fish,
And rarely meet an empty dish.
Good bread and butter, pork and peas—
Our cows give milk—our wives make cheese:
Here Independence with her train,
And native Freedom rule the plain.

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand. Also

A large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, Market-street. ¶ 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th instant, a dark roan Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, bald faced, wall eyed, four white feet, black mane and tail, his mane hangs to the right side: he carries lofty before, and canters light and easy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Five Dollars, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, July 24. 1792. ¶

TO BE LET,

A convenient three story brick House,

in Second-street, between Union and Pine-street. Apply to the printers of this paper. July 24.

For Sale, and immediate possession given,

SIXTY acres of Land, with a stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. with stock and implements, if needful; hay and grain in the barn, and in the ground. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

July 24, 1792. ‡ eotf.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth instant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joseph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin visage, black hair half grown, somewhat consumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a clumsy make and sandy complexion, an American born. Moses Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, sandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and secures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this state, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, May 11th, 1792.

This day is published, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Chesnut-street, near Fourth-street, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar,)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Case of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somersetshire, who was possessed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Also, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the vestry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Bristol, extracted from the manuscripts of several persons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has also for sale---Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest, 5/7½. The Christian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas à Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart, 1/10½. Harrison's English Grammar, 1/6. Hunter on the Venereal Disease, with plates, 18/9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Rush, 1/10½. Medical Inquiries and Observations, by ditto, 8/4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2/9½. Collection of Hymns for the use of the Methodist Society, 3/9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted. May 22. 4w.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and of the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhallo on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce inthe terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, foa the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſed quence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has nenewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, incluſively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequenoe of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhll, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to he kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts will be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a diſcharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. * 6w DANIEL MORRISON.

By Iſaac Smith, eſquire, ſecond Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinſon, of the county of Salem, who claims againſt Joſeph Dickinſon, of the ſame place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three meſſuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq; and William Wilſon, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal ſhares or parts, two of the ſaid parts for the ſaid George Dickinſon, and one of the ſaid parts for the ſaid Joſeph Dickinſon, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me at the houſe of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilſon will then be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land and tenements, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," paſſed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, ſhop-keeper, that have diſcharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of truſt from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts before the 15th day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber. Thoſe who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-houſe and barn, two ſmall orchards, and being in a limeſtone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a ſmall expence; if not ſold before the 2d of Auguſt next, it will then be ſold by public ſale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Croſs-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-ſtreet.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

¶

N. B. Three ſtreams of water run through the place.

July 11, 1792.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, with a blaze in her face and ſeveral white ſpots on her back, made by the ſaddle, near 16 hands high, about 17 years old: ſhe paces and trots. Alſo, an iron-grey or roan HORSE, 4 four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead; has his mane cut for the collar, and ſeveral marks of the collar on his ſhoulder, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes, and thief or thieves, ſo that he or they be brought to juſtice, and the horſes reſtored to the owner, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only.

7th mo. 7th, 1792. GEORGE THOMAS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Morgan Buſteed, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, founder, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Adminiſtrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen.

WANTS a place, as a WET NURSE, in a creditable family, a Young Married Woman of a good character. Enquire at the Printing-office.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14⅝ hands high, 7 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near ſhoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both ſides. The perſon who is ſuppoſed to have ſtole the above horſe, ſays his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten ſtockings, dark hair, had it clubed; ſaid he had taught ſchool about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

WHEREAS my wife Catharena, has eloped from my bed and board, without juſt cauſe, and being apprehenſive ſhe will run me in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts for her after this date.

June 30, † JOHN MARTIN.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well ſet, and ſtoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with white metal buckles, and a round caſtor hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and ſow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, pleaſantly ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing ſprings, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Biller, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.o.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſeven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Caſtle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Caſtle, Hager's-Town and Wincheſter, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongſt which are ſome excellent meadow, and more can be made. The ſoil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in ſurveying in the Geneſee country; application for the terms of ſale may be made to him, in Ontario county, ſtate of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

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